TISERESTS making less than one squa e times for 75 cts., one square for \$1 t.0

Committee. Francis Jackson, Ellis S. EDNUSD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsias financial sconomy of the paper.]

A LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

vol. XVI.--NO. 49.

THE OF OPPRESSION

SLAVERY AND PEACE CONVENTIONS. derstand that the Anti-Slavery and Peace holder in this city during the past not very fully attended, and were not ing in their character. In respect to ations, at least, a remarkable A fest public anti-slavery meeting could not seellent reasons why the refined and ality of the ultra per nualphile morality of the ultra peace not disturb the possions of any com-it now he anti-slavery convention can loss day after day, without attracting Radicalism raves to empty benches, clarelies and ministers have bearing nee, that the best way to preserve any are seen to hear themselves almsed, the frequent public places to hear or see thing are tired of bad air and noisy declove grown deeper and stronger in of the institution of domestic alu-result, it is not to be denied, that ent men and women, whose names are They have borne obloquy and reproach ess and courage. Nevertheless, we are the interest of the public in these confess formal conventions, dying away, does political, social, and religious, abcessary in any civilized community, are ted: and any voluntary association ose whatsoever lies under the suspicion e, if not worse. This suspicion may some cases, it has been removed s, the suspicion has been confirmed Conventions for the purpose of pro-most any moral object, fall into the hands stally people who choose to attend them. she has paid purch attention to the of such bodies, knows this. As a those individuals, who have least to

olist church,' has reached a region ain the public mind are slowly wrought, est wrought by the efforts of single orrespondence between Dr. Way-Fuller, would do more to sprend a ry, than all the debates of all the in sate that have been holden. No associa-actured six ey with half the power of good Dr. Channing.

strongly moved to speak. As a genthe audience on such occasions lis-most unqualified approval to unadul-

ase. A man, who announces the

riple, that slaveholders are the worst orld, always excepting the members

From the Boston Traveller. DE AGAINST THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

en want to regard the United States, seland, as the paradise of agitators. The officeness, of doministration and officeness, et al omne general and officeness of an officeness of the place to be according to the place to according to the place to according to the place to the entitled. Our fatherland, staid, described the place to the entitled. ms-rvative England, has been the thea-ned deal of agitation of late; and such moreover, as would have found but little pson, and Frederick Douglass have raise ng mist the Evangelical Allilave been watching these movements ist; and as Mr. Garrison has returned

nod people of North America will nate, 'What does all this mean? Are ats as Mr Garrison is known to en-ted in England?' Not exactly. And hat his crude and dangerous opin bus to has generally been a strong attachment to Christianity, even collect Christianity, in respect to the has endeavored to shelter himself he-inge annes of Luther, Melancthon, Cal-ingslurg Contession, &c. And then his higher Codession, &c. And then his rid, George Thompson, has come for-landed his piety; thus satisfying many right. Still, it is not always easy for Mr. to conceal his real sentiments of hostili-istia matintions and observances. For in commenting on the prayers offered uptoo much for a part of his audience, tendly, after Dr. Campbell had pub-ta Christian Witness the following extain resolutions of the American Society, adopted in May last, Mr. eing in the chair:-

ed, That this Society rejoices in the presgaine of American religion, inasmuch and comes forth to baptize and to sanc-which Mahommedanism abolishes, and condomns; and that it will endeavor to world, particularly the so called neathen d, against in influence—

bidly defended the atrocious doctrine. does he avert the displeasure which does be avert the displeasure which fing up in every right-thinking mind, ou sach sentiments? Why, he says nothing the Christian religion! Oh, no. It is a faction religion that he pours out his lad Garge Thompson vindicates his bettler, and also the resolution! We trust the pour of America will remember this ple of America will remember this at latter gentleman come here again. imagine that such men can exande influe ce upon the English wish it were so. Indeed, we are inwith it were so. Indeed, we are inwere that the more sober and considfriends are beginning to understand

-Dr. Campbell, (who is certainly a
geometratives, whether he be a conorag radicals or not.) has published a

de in the Christ an Witness, which

thin of 50.000 have some of the en mose remarkable. The hall was wen most remarkable. The hall was an at Exect Hall, September 14th, assay, 6000 persons are said to have more than four hours, to the tirades increon. Thompson and Co. Among the wree Des. Henderson, Jenkyn, Prive, ket. Mesars. Philip (Maberly,) Arundel, ludeed, the latter of these gentlement; but we hope that all of them—as all has done—have at length discovered. ell has done—have at length discovered most teniency of Mr. Garrison's senti-Ne have before us accousts of some meetings held in different parts of lain, some of them crowded almost to be always the same general character, exceed as the set. ned to the art a most benevolent en-the accomplishment of this purpose, lets have been used without stint. In-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1846.

deed, one who hand Mr. Garrison at Extern Hall,
size are placed in a similar diseasa. What these
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It is the single special sease of the special special sease of the sp

ingoof the Econgelical Allinance. Allinoing is easily assemble on sage of the "second proposed of the control o

*Recolved, That his Society rejoices in the present declining state of American religion, inamined as it voluntarity comes forth to beptize and to sanctify Slavery, which Mahommedanism abolates, and Calbuditism condems; and that it will endeavor to warn the world, particularly the se called heathen portion of it, against its influence.

*Decline' is the precursor of dissolution. If, then, the 'ducline' of religion gives juy to this Society, a surely its extinction would excite rapture. The principle, then, of this Society, is byripelity? Its next motto, we inter, is, 'Let Christian'ty perish. At the lance may go free! In harmony with this view, this Society will endeavor to warn the world, particularly the so-called boardon portion of it, against the influence of American religion. We hope this new mission of mercy against Christian missions will commence its labors among the Sandwich Islands, and make its appeal to the mistives there, who are now fully able to decide they optically the second of Christianisty? Is it come at last to this? Such, at least, is not yet the doctrine of the people of England. Whoseover may constitute this new Anti-Slavery Lagrac, it beloaves them well to consider their relations with this society, of which Mr. Garrison is the head and chief. But we think before this League proceed much further, it ought to stand furth with process of interessing multiplied. It strikes us that our old, tried, trusty British and Foreign Ami-Slavery Society of which Mr. Garrison is the head and chief. But we think before this League proceed much further, it ought to stand furth with present or with any future emergency. It is, we doubt not, the deed of conflict in behalf of the oppressed if deserve, it has the confidence of the empire. It can—will it not?—doessential service to the American of a well.

You represent me as 'treathing a spirit of ferce to the American Churches, in this matter, are the mid-hand and well.

While the American Churches, in this matter, are the mid-hand and the surely and the

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND INFIDELITY.

To the Editor of the Christian Witness:

Sin-By an editorial article in your last number, it ical. slaveholders, nor their apologists—nor do I intend to allow them any repose, until they break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. I have come to the doontry, as the accredited representative of the free colored and slave population of the United States—a population, (to use the descriptive and affecting inguige of scripture,) peeled, scattered, meted out, and trodden under foot of men. For seventeen years they have recognized me as their faithful friend and uncompromising advocate, offered up in my prhalf their prayers, and bestowed upon me their benedictions. If, sir, you are not, they are 'exactly at ease' respecting my course. I prefer their judgment

While the American Churches, in this matter, are steeped in guilt, the slave there is far from friendless. The American Anti-Slavery Society is a wise, a noble, a powerful, laborious, and efficient confederacy, enjoying the confidence of the mass of the slaves true friends, and meriting that of this country. A body comprising such men as A. and L. Tappan, J. G. Birney, A. A. Phelps, J. Leavitt, H. B. Suathon, G. Smith, W. Giordell, B. Green, J. Kellog, J. Blanchard, and Dr. Brisbane, requires no certificate. If I have assailed 'institutions,' iministers, or ' professors,' it is because they are enlisted on the side of the oppressor, and not because they are 'Evangel-ical.' For a similar reason, and in a si ilar manner, Conservatives, whether he be a constraintly appears to be my misfortune,—possibly my crime,
In the Christ an Witness, which in the Christ an Witness, which in the Christ an Witness, which the trines so often broached in this counsecess of this new scheme of pro-

edictions. If, sir, you are not, they are 'exactly at case' respecting my course. I prefer their judgment and testimony, in this particular, even to yours.

You declare that there are great difficulties in the way of our comfortable co-operation with Mr. Garrison.' The American cascholders and their apolo-

its my privilege to represent this Society, and to be not, the blight of Heaven will likevitably descend the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, which was organized by a seceding faction, in 1840 to destroy the Parent Society, which has not a single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field, which has no tressury, which expenditude to the single agent in the field which is not ressure. ts only in name, a d which is embodied in the peron of Mr. Lewis Tappan !

Appealing to you to give this a prompt insertion in DEAR GARRISON : the Christian Witness, as an act of simple justice, 1 This will, in all probability, be the last letter you Yours, for truth, liberty and Christianity, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

On the morning of the 20th of last month, nearly a week after our general matter was all in type, we received from Mr. W. L. Garrison, a letter explaining the 'Resolution' coutained in our last Number, and defending himself against the charges contained or implied in our commentary. Had the letter reached us in time, without a moment's hesitation we should have given it insertion. In our view, however, it contains nothing which in the slightest degree meads the natter; it userely comprises the essence of the worst parts of his speeches. One point only merits a moment's notice: referring to the 'Resolution as it was adopted by the Society. I do not object to it as it is quoted, but endorse it to the letter, with all my understanding and heart. But why mutidate it? Why put a period where you only tound a romann. —The answer is ready; the Resolution' was sent to us exactly as it appeared in our pages, by an American gentleman, in whose honor we could confide, and, Mr. Garrison himself being judge, we have not been deceived. All that was suferal in the resolution was bonestly given; what remained being in no degree necessary to qualify its import. The transcriber took the perfect sense. We, then, in turn, have to ask, Why complain of

American churches, in this matter, are steeped in guilt'—not sullied, not tainted but steeped in guilt!

Then, according to your own showing, their religion is vain—they are 'cages of unclean birds.' The Anti-Slavery Society rejoices that they are in a declining state; and for this you call it an 'infide' bedy!! I am anable to comprehend either your forger or your morality; but it seems to me that you are elearly condemnen out of your own mouth.

As to warning the heathen world against the influence of 'American religion, this seems to be quite unnecessary. Our missionaries to the Karens have written home, that their vocation is gone; for the Karens, having ascertained that the Americans are a slaveholding and slave trading people, refuse to listen to the teachings of the missionaries, on the ground that it they become Christians, they will be liable to be reduced to slavery! Bo that, even now, the 'so called Christianity in America?

You inform your readers, that the 'American Anti-Slavery Society is a wise, a noble, a powerful, laborious and efficient confederacy, enjoying the confidence of the mass of the slave's true friends, and meriting that of this country. This is strictly true. It is my privilege to represent this Society, and to be its presiding officer. Doubtless, you mean at to praise the American and Farriers Anti-Slavery Society is a wise, a noble, a powerful, laborious and efficient confederacy, enjoying the confidence of the mass of the slave's true friends, and meriting that of this country. This is strictly true, it is my privilege to represent this Society, and to be its presiding officer. Doubtless, you mean at to praise the American and Farriers Anti-Slavery Society is a wise, a noble, a powerful, laborious and efficient reason that the proceeding officer. Doubtless, you mean to praise the American and Farriers Anti-Slavery Society is an office the American and Farriers Anti-Slavery Society is an office the American and Farriers Anti-Slavery Society is an office the American and Farriers An

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1846.

will get from me, before your embarkation. Get the Christian Witness for November, to take with you. You will see, in page 531, under the head of · SLAVERY, how the editor seeks, for the sake of the circulation of his work and of himself, to sink you, Christian Witness, Dr. Campbell made the following characteristic comments upon it, in the Never ber number of his Witness:

SLAVERY.

On the morning of the 20th of last month, near-the did that. He can't cry aloud against the 'cloth,' by a week after our general matter, was all in type.

T All min are been free and equal-with co which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattele personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities.
IT Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave
parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently idded to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic, (!!!) America every year.

Immediate, Unconditional Emancipat IT Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers, are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same flendish category, as hidrappers and men. tealers—a race of monsters unparalelled in the sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER

WHOLE NO. 830.

When I first became acquainted with the Libera' tor, and found the priests, instead of helping you to abolish slavery, were calling you infidel, and all names of that genus, I could not help remarking that here again was Priestcraft true to its character quarrelling about faith, and disregarding practiceforgetting morals in the cry about belief and doing their best to amother vital Christianity, by showing they deemed verbal Christianity of greater moment -that, like those of their class in the days of Jeans, they thought more of mint, anise and cummin than of justice, mercy and faith. I remember that, up to that time, I had thought this kind of holy shout, if not confined to us, was peculiar to us who are facured with a Church established by law (and a rushing favor it is) but I found that the members of the craft are the same wherever they exercise it,

and their holy care for human souls, as they term it. Their wolfish zeal against those who would take Christianity for all days, and times, and seasons, not d scovering the appointment of special days and times and seasons for the ministrations of the 'divinely appointed' priesthood, leads them to hunt down all who would read the New Testament with out the priest as the expositor.

I will send you, at a future day, some facts as to his editor's conduct, in endeavoring to mar the efforts of a man who devoted himself to procuring cheap Bibles for the English people, which will not be unimportant to you, in estimating his character, and the conduct you will find him to pursue.

Notwithstanding what he nowsays against you, on-ly go ahead, and let him suspect you are about to be eccessful in your struggle, and you will have him ery out, as our great commercial newspaper did when the editor saw that Compan was to win, 'The League is a great fact !' He will say, ' The Garrisonian abolition union is a great fact,' and he will, s the journalist did, trim, and endeavor to head by heralding the movement !

He knew, last month, that you were to leave this month; hence the postponement of the notice, and now the suppression of your letter. You are an enemy to man-stealers, and refuse to consort with them. Dr. Campbell, a leader amongst the professors of holiness, rejects sheep-stealers and petty thieves, but not men-stealers. He takes them by the handpockets their cash-says you don't treat them politey, and you are an 'infidel'; -and so I trust you are to their Christianity

Yours, faithfully, EDWARD SEARCH.

SELECTIONS.

From the Baltimore Saturday Evening Visiter. NOTHER PETITION FOR FREEDOM .- JUS-TICE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

A case of deep interest of the free-county Court, some days ago. It involved the free-dom of a colored woman, named Maria Wilson, have and several grand-children. The facts, as contended for by the parties, are, that be-Incis, as contended for by the parties, are, that be-tween forty and fifty years ago, the administration of Sarah Worthington, who died in Baltimore Co. about the year 1304, sold a slave woman named Hammh to Joshua Richards, now deceased, for the balance of her term of service, said to be eight years—that at the time of sale Hammh had an in-feat shout sight mostly add which infeat (M. years—that at the time of sale training had an in-finit about eight months old, which infant (Marin-the present petitioner) was admitted by the ade-fi-jatration from motives of humanity to pass 140 the possession of Joshua Richards, with the understand-ing that Richards was to have the ser ices of Maria for a reasonable time, to compensate him, for the for a reasonable time, to compensate him for the trouble and inconvenience of epiporting. Maria as an infant thre is in the stage of childhood, until she should be of use-that Haria asmained with Mr. Richards upwards of wenty years, was married, with his apprepation, to a colored man named themy Wilson, and children, and some 12 or 15 years since; with the approbation and consent of Mr. Richards, left bim, and has since lived with her Bisband, by whom she had the large family spoten of, and which now form the subject of the fresent controversy. The defendants, on the other hand, contend that Hannat and her child Maria were sold to Mr. Richards, as slaves for a term of years, and that all the children of Maria were slaves for life; that as such, they were claimed by Mr. Richards in his life-time, bequeathed by him in his will, and as such, claimed by the heirs of Joshua Richards, who, since his death, arrested and put them into the jail of Hope H. Slatter, who purchased John, one of the petitioners, and upon whose case this issue was made. A great deal of interesting testimony was given on both sides, and arguments made before the court, upon several prohositions of law. At length the case was argued befare the jury, who retired at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and after being locked up for 24 hours, returned with a verdict of freedom for the petitioners. On the announcement of the verdict, the defendant's counsel filed a motion tor a new trial, which we suppose will be argued at an early day. W. P. Preston and T. S. Alexander, Esqs., for petitioner; John Nelson and John Glenn, Esqs., for petitioner; John Nelson and John Glenn, Esqs., for respondents.

We naturally feel like rejoicing over this triumph of Justice and Mercy; but perhaps it will be best to wait until we have the result of the metion for a new trial. reasonable time, to compen

From the Cleveland American

TRUCKLING TO AVERY.

The servility of our N. thern men in terooking the pregnant bringes the knee, to the 'dark spithe wares for the Southern market. Paulding their wares for the Southern market. Paulding is their wares for the Southern market are lesser an eminent instance of this. But there are lesser an eminent instance of this. But there are lesser an example. Even the compilers of School Books, that they may enjoy the advantages of the patronage of 'our brethren of the South,' fashion the reading lessons for our youth in such a way as to be inoffensive to the Southern faste.

McGuffer, the compiler of the 'Eclectic Series' of Reading Books, which are in such general and extensive use in the Schools in this region of country, has not, in the preparation of his books, forgotten his 'duty to the South, and has manifested a desire not to offend against slavery. The reading books of the olden time for schools, did not fail to contain selections containing sentiments specifically pointed against slavery. In vain may we look for such in modern works; designed not to offend against the South. Mr. McGuffey especially has shown his carefiliness on this point. For example: in his 'Rhetorical Guide, or Fifth Reader of the Eclectic Series,' on page 131, he extracts from the writings of Lurence Sterne, his soliloquy on the 'Bastile,' and his account of the Stering in the cage. Mr. McGuffey, in the said extract, makes Sterne say, 'Disguise thyself as thou will, yet, still, oppression, thou art a bitter draught,' &c. In the writings of Sterie, the passage stands thus, 'Disguise thyself as thou will, yet, still, oppression, thou art a bitter draught,' &c. 'Oppression,' as Mr. McGuffey very well knows does not necessarily imply 'slavery' in its technical-

XLVIII. NTAL

M. 1, 1847!

rives, fixtracting, next thereugh and owing terms, vis: with gold, \$1; for nts to \$1; for ac-nosing, \$1; Extract-advice gratis. All

or half sets will be Surgeon Dentist. orters.

ACTORY. FOSTER all the various as old stand, No. 30 rs, for Prolapsus U-; Suspensory Bags, d Shoes for deform-hour's notice, and well as new. The himself for the last

ching Trusses, may hispering Tubes and a person to serverse ring.

minal Supporters, et Mrs. CAROLINE D. ara' experience in the ES. Warren, of Boston. ve, that some persons fered much from the

fered much from the commodating Transers, I have taken pains or of Mr. J. F. Foster oned by the death of of observation of his of observation of his other is well ocquaint to the variety of cares on, and to the public, and to the public, and to the guide, and to tregard to them WARREN, M. D. Robbins Rozbury. Beath, I have used, in those made by Mr. J. ROBBINS, M. D.

Dr. Green, Boston. be fitted with Truses James F. Foster, and afaction in their app. nents is often lest, in construction, and from en; on this account, is ents to Mr. Foster, con-give them a good arti-

GREENE, M. D. ton, April 27, 1847.
with the ability of Mr.
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apparatus required by
the character of his ith that of other artists.
V. C. SMITH,
l and Surgical Joursal

THE LIBERATOR. four can be obtained application at 25 Corn

UE HEARTED. LIBERATOR.

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self, by the colored content of patien, on To

word for the latter, is sufficiently obvious, and the most fastidious of the 'Patriarchs' will be pefectly satisfied with the emendation. The same careful forethought manifests itself throughout the whole of the famous 'Eclectic Series'—they contain no sentiment or expression, I believe, calculated to make the multitude of youth who use them, 'incendiaries,' in the slavebolding meaning of that word. The slaveboraey owe Mr. McGuffey a debt of gratitude, and they have discharged it, too. 'They order these things better at the South.' A college in Virginia has bestowed a Professorship upon the compiler of the 'Eclectic Series,' which appointment, I believe, he has accepted. The same Institution would do well to confer honorary degrees upon the publishers of the 'Series,' in toword for the latter, is sufficiently obvious, and the degrees upon the publishers of the 'Series,' in the political in the publishers of the 'Series,' in the publisher of the 'Series,' in the series of the 'Series o

From the Bristol (Eng.) Times. THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

A TEACHER.

During the past week, at the invitation of the he nevolent ladies who form the Committee, we paid a visit to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, at No. 2 Great George-Street; and we can assure our readers, we were much pleased with what we saw. In the were much pleased with what we saw. In the hall, just as you enter the door, the eye meets a handsome and appropriate piece of workmanship; it is a group of three figures, consisting of a negro boy on the right, a negress and her child at the back, and on the left, one of the oppressed children back, and on the left, one of the oppressed children of Africa, with fetters on his hads upon his knees, and exclaiming, as is indicated by a card affixed to the price of workmanship, 'Give us Hope!' Up stairs, many fair works of female ingenuity made a goodly show, and among them, if we might be allowed particularly to notice any thing, was one which struck us as shewing, in a remarkable degree, the nice conception and taste of the artisanne. We mean the 'Flowers of the Ocean.' All, however, was beautiful,—beautiful as the humanity from which it emanated; and we have no doubt that when the contributions of the ladies of Bristol reach Boston, many a friend of the suffering slave will offer up a prayer in their hehalf, as acceptable at the throne of God, as the curses of those who up-hold the blood-stained system are impious and re-

From the Bristol (Eng.) Journal. BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

Some friends, in this city and neighborhood, of Some friends, in this city and neighborhood, of their enslaved brethren, have been liberally active in providing contributions for the great Anti-Slavery Bazaar, about to be held in Boston; and yesterday we had the pleasure of viewing the articles thus furnished, at No. 2 Great George-street.

The collection reflected credit on all who contributed towards it. Needle-work of all descriptions, exceed the articles are contributed towards.

tributed towards it. Needle-work of all descriptions: some of the articles very costly productions of art, in the first style, with etceteras too numerous to mention, graced the tables of the show room. We were particularly struck with a representation of a negro family in slavery, the figures being, of course, miniature: the father manacled on his knees, is imploring his Christian master to have pity on him, and his wife and infants, from who

e is about to be torn.

There were also some neat specimens of basket work, manufactured by some of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, who had had their eyes opened to the enormity of the slave trade.

JOHN RANDOLPH AND SLAVERY. A few years before the death of Mr. Randolph he was one morning during the session of Congress, walking from his lodgings in Washington to the capitol, in order to take his seat in the House. It so capitol, in order to take his seat in the House. It so happened that as he passed along the Pennsylvania avenue, he fell into company with Edward Stabler, an eminent Minister in the Society of Friends, with whom he was acquainted. As they were passing along the street, they met a wagou in which were crowded a number of colored women and children, followed by twenty or thirty colored men, handcuffed and chained together, and guarded by two armed white men on horseback. This spectacle, coming as it did suddenly before them, produced a strong aensation in them both, and they tacle, coming as it did suddenly before them, produced a strong sensation in them both, and they involuntarily stopped until the whole had passed, without a word being spoken by either of them. After a short pause, Edward Stabler remarked: 'This is indeed a shocking spectacle—to be exhibited her', almost under the shadow of the capitol of the United States! We profess to be the advocates of equal rights, not claim to be the hist people in the world, and yet we not see before us a number of our fellow-men, without having committed any breach of the laws, or being charged with any offence whatever, chained like condemned any offence whatever, chained like condemned inals, and driven under the very eyes of the national Legislature, now in session, like heasts to market! The nations of Europe have their several ministers and representatives here, who will wit-ness this scene, and who probably will make it known to their respective governments. What professions about liberty, we permit the most odions tyranny and cruel appression to be openly practised upon millions of our people with impunity? Randolph remained silent for a minute, and then said with great emphasis: 'Sir, I do not care what Europe or what the people of any other country may think or say of us—this is of no consequence, and I wholly disregard it.' He then in a subdued tone and with much carnestness added: 'But when I reflect upon what God Almighty may think of us, I confess to you, that I tremble for my country !

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.

The following remarks were made by a member f the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the course of a conversation between several members of that body, concerning the dis cussion then in progress upon the subject of slavery. It is not pretended that the language is given with exactness, but the thoughts are identical. His name is not given, for the same reason that his speech be is not given, on the same reasonable; because he af-fore the Assembly was not reported; because he af-firmed it to be necessary for his personal safety at the South, that such sentiments should not appear as having been uttered by him.

Several of our Southern brethren, said he, have

Several of our Southern brethren, said he, have told you in the course of their speeches, that you Northern men know nothing about slavery as it actually exists at the South—you, they say, are not the persons to condemn it, because you are to a very great extent ignorant of its real nature. This is a fact. You have very imperfect ideas about it. You fach. You have very imperfect ideas about it. You cannot know what it is, without spending years in the midst of it. I have a perfect knowledge of the whole system. I was born in the South, educated there, and there I have always lived; for I never set foot out of a slave State until I came to this meeting of the Assembly. Having always lived among ing of the Assembly. Having always lived among it, I know it to be a system of unmingled wickedness, and the more you know of its real mature, the more you will hate it. I could relate incidents that

more you will hate it. I could relate incidents that fell under my own observation, that would make your blood boil, and fill you with horror. The brethren tell you the truth, when they say you do not know it, and I pray God you never may.

Our authority for the above, is Rev. Joseph R. Page, of this village, who was a member of the Assembly, and took part in the convergation referred to.—Perry Citizen.

From the Covenanter. THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Liberty party are engaged in attempting to convince the people of the United States that there has not been any constitutional guaranty given to slavery in the United States!—that a Constitution which, besides 'free persons,' makes provision respecting other persons, does not recognize slavery! We cannot rid ourselves of the suspicion, that their interpretation of the Constitution is all forced work; that they are trying to make themselves believe—but after all with little success—what they wish to be true. We know that they would occupy a but after all with little success—what they wish to be true. We know that they would occupy a much stronger position, were they to adopt the plain, and nearly universal interpretation of the Constitution; then refuse, consequently, to vote under it as a pro-slavery document; so doing, and allopting the principles of Mr. Birney's letter, the sixty thousand Liberty voters—embracing, as they do, many wise and virtuous men—could not fail to exert a most powerful and salutary influence upon the now corrupted politics of the country. Continuing to occupy, what we believe to be a false position, we have little hopes that they will accompilial any real or permanent good. On the other hand, they must become, in time, just about what the other parties are.

SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND to speak at all is, that I may bear the ter THEODORE PARKER,

to speak at all is, that I may bear the testimony of many years' experience in this cause.

Within two months, a press in this Commonwealth, which commits the sacrilege of styling itself a religious newspaper, dared to say that Frederick Douglass was deceiving the people of England when he told them that it was not safe for him to tread the soil of Massachusetts. His reply to that insinuation was worthy of himself—and this case is the commentary. This case has tested the anti-slavery centiment of Massachusetts; and I shall be ready to join my voice in the confident expectation of some of our friends, when I shall hear not a simple rebuke to a single merchant, but the great Public Meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Sept. 24, 1846, for the purpose of considering the recent case of kidnapping on the soil of Massachu-

In accordance with the demands of the assembly, the audience were next addressed by Westerland Phillips, who said—

I can say with truth, that it is with reluctance that I come upon this platform this evening. With reluctance, interested as I am in the subject which calls you to Fancui Hall. For much as I admire, and deadly as I respect the principles of the support of the principles. shall forms upon this platform this evening. With reluctance, interested as I am in the subject which calls you to Fancuil Hall. For much as I admire, and deeply as I respect the principles of the gentlemen who have occupied the platform before me this evening, and who have presented to this meeting the resolutions which have been read from it, I acknowledge, Mr. Chairman, that those resolutions do not, in my opinion, come up to the tone which should be heard from Fancuil Hall on this occasion. And it was, Sir, with a reluctance to obtrude my own views and differences of opinion upon men who deserve the enthusiastic admiration of this community, and who have the confidence of it upon the subject and upon others, that I came upon the platform to-night. If I understand those resolutions, they went to this extent—that we would exert every nerve to accure to the slave, who had once set his foot upon the soil of Massachusetts, all the rights which the lates secure to him. Sir, I go further than that. Deeply as I detest the man who said that he sacrificed his 'feelings of humanity and his principles to the law of Chussans, what shall I say of the man, who, knowing that that slave, by the fact of a common humanity, had a right to demand of us, not only that we should drive him indignantly from the soil of Massachusetts, all will be the practical result of the law in this case, in the city of Boston, I do not shave in the cause of Auti-Slavery benchments. Which people appeal to the anti-slavery feeling of Massachusetts. I have bloomed to be a subject and upon the cause of Auti-Slavery benchments, which the cause of Auti-Slavery benchments are also the practical result of the law in this case, in the city of Boston, I do not shave in the cause of Auti-Slavery benchments. The capture of the cause of Auti-Slavery benchments are also because the practical result of the law in this case, in the city of Boston, I do not shave in the fact of the capture of the slave, he would have been pustified. And also the side of the slav

Hannum and had one written line from the master of the slave, he would have been justified. And I presume to doubt, notwithstanding the assurance of gentlemen, I presume to doubt, whether, if Capt. Hannum shall place himself within the reach of the law, there is any law of Mastachusetts, or any law of the United States, which will reach his case; —or if the soher second thought of the public opinion will not give him a verdict.

Why do I make these statements here, which may seem to embarrass the meeting? Because I think this is the occasion to awaken the people to the knowledge of the full strength of the mighty social evil in which they live, and point out to them not only the abuses to which it may be

If think this is the occasion to awaken the people to the knowledge of the full strength of the mighty social evil in which they live, and point out to them not only the abuses to which it may be subject, but the contempt and inefficiency to which it reduces the law's and institutions by which you will, under all circumstances, be bound? I demand that they trample on such laws. I know many will differ from me in this case—men whose intellects I respect—yet I know I am right—I feel with James Madison, that 'there are times when the heart is the best logician.' When outrages like these are perpetrated, then is the God-given opportunity to awaken Massachusetus in regard to the whole subject of Shavery and its laws. At such times, the community is aroused, and will listen. In the light of such outrages on justice and humanity, and such contempt of all law, they understand and can appreciate the nature of the slave power. A single such fact is worth a hundred arguments. Not to push the general question now, is to throw away our opportunities. I want this meeting to say something more than that it will look the slave-hunter out of Massachusetus. When in James Ohi's time, the writs of assistance were given, and when afferwards the King's officers landed, the people did not wait to look the soldiers out of the city. Sir, if I read that history aright, on a certain day in the ground whitch lare connected them with another, and to assume aniong the powers of earth, the separate and equal atmomer air, something like the Soliowing:—'When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissofter the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume aniong the powers of earth, the separate and equal atmoor eart, something like the Soliowing:—'When, in the course of human events, in becomes necessary for one people to dissofter the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume aniong the powers of earth, the separate and equal atmosper air, something like the

shall not take him—warrant or no warrant. How many times is the outrage to be repeated, before he sons of those who 'snuffed oppression in the tainted breeze' are aware of the crisis. Sir, it has been said here to-night, that, when the poor fellow was discovered, all he asked was that it should nobe told to the captain, till he reached the city of Boston. Boston—there was a magic influence in that word. He had wound in the very chords of his heart the venerated name of that spot, to reach which he thought would be safety. I can sympathize with him, as he goes back over the water. And as, my eye fixed on that accurated barque which now bears him back to slavery, I stood here to night and calculated the value of the Union, I said, the Union is nothing to me, compared with the knowledge that it has contributed to send that one sufferer back to bondage. I believe, in solemn truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts and the Universe, born subject to God's eternal truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts and the Universe, born subject to God's eternal truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts and the Universe, born subject to God's eternal truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts and the Universe, born subject to God's eternal truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts and the Universe, born subject to God's eternal truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts.

sufferer back to bondage. I believe, in solemn truth, that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusets to say thus much to our sister States. Let us abjure the Union, and stand alone, so that thus we may be free. It is idle to say, now, that this thing and that thing is unconstitutional. Constitution,—Mr. President, I abjure the word—there is no constitution in this country, and everybody knows it—it is a farce. (The speaker was here obliged to pause to some time, in consequence of the shouts and hisses in all parts of the hall.)

We are told, Mr. Chairman, that a foreigner once

hisses in all purts of the hall.)

We are told, Mr. Chairman, that a foreigner once asked a Frenchman where the Salic law was. Sir I need not say what he told him—but where will you find the Constitution of the United States? Perchance endorsed on the back of the bill of sale of the first slave that you shall find in South Carolina.

It is not my wish to obtrude my sentiments upon a meeting called for the purpose of passing the resolutions now before them, but this I will say, that the time has come when self-respect, duty to the slave, and duty to God, demand of us to announce that, Constitution or no Constitution, aw or no law, humanity shall be paramount in Massachusetts.

Sir, I would that we should no longer be contented, as individuals, to conceal the trembling figuities who has succeed in reaching our borders, or to buy back the man, the sight of whose of misery har to the shall hereafter set foot on her soil; and proclaim it in a tone so loud that it should reach every hovel in the Carolinas, and make the broken-hearted bondman leap up at the very sound of her name.

The State has long enough pledged its playsical.

part, I wish Washington was a great deal hotter than it is, for the men come back just as soft as they bound an leap up at the very sound of her name. The State has long enough pledged its physical force on the side of the oppressor—let it now sed-come the oppressed to its protection. I believe that there does exist, as Mr. Phillips* has said, a deep root of anti-slavery feeling in the hearts of the people of this Commonwealth; but, Sir, I cherish that belief as an article of faith, in which I believe withseeing the works corresponding. I cherish it as an article of faith, and I hope that at some time or other, many and tall branches shall grow cut of that root. But until that take place, I shell not trust in a public sentiment that is dormant. I am not willing that the law of the country and the statute-book of Massachusetts should leave the soil of this Commonwealth free for the place, I will not trust in a public sentiment that is dormant. I am not willing that the law of the country and the statute-book of Massachusetts should leave the soil of this Commonwealth free for the place, I will not trust in a public sentiment that is dormant. I am not willing that the law of the country and the statute-book of Massachusetts should leave the soil of this Commonwealth free for the place. I hope that it mere worthy of respect, if you would have it respected. Make a clean statute-book, if you would have an upright people. I hope that time will come, and the only reason why I consent.

*Alluding to the Hon S. C. Phillips of Salem.

AND JAMES N. BUFFUM. Pursuant to notice; a crowded andience convened t the Belknap-street church, on Tuesday evening,

mitted the following preamble and resolutions, which the right of but few,-was his least merit.

oresence again in our midst;

And whereas, while cheered by the news, which carnest interest in their behalf.

that no Church, however free may be its preten-sions,—no Alliance, however Evangelical, can present The physician's maxim, that no one ever accepts as always, in the panoply of truth, and wielding plicable as to be a proverb, was discredited in him against all oppression the sword of the Spirit;

Even in his later years, he was among the first to

hav proved like 'Adonis' gardens, that one day the loss of friends, nor popular odium, nor persona

has been edited, pro tem., with distinguished ability, sing, benevolent, disinterested, welcoming with granite.

borrow the language addressed to him by the lament. hard duty to society. ed Clarkson:—May he live to see the time when not a twrant shall inhabit our broad-spread country, or a lave tremble at his word!

in a few appropriate remarks by the President, in the name of the meeting, bidding him a cordial welcome

Mr. Garrison, on rising, was greeted with hearty the course pursued by the Rev. Dr. Cox-explained just received from Mr. Foster, (who is now in -and concluded by bestowing a warm panegyric monwealth are in the morbid state represented as appon his beloved friend, James N. Buffum, for his long continued by the state of the Comong continued labors in the cause, and especially for the best, however, it is lamentable enough. what he did in its behalf, during his visit abroad. FRIEND GARRISON:

Rev. Mr. Raymond now introduced Mr. Buffum confined himself principally to a delineation of the Hubbardston, next week. difference of treatment of colored persons in the old We held meetings in this place yesterday, and the friends, and commended them highly for their zeal into our meetings, and witness the cold indiff and fidelity to the cause of anti-slavery.

adonted :

to America, of him who has been appropriately de- by a little handful of you, who stand at the helm, unscribed as 'one of the most sincere, eloquent and de- less it is to find fault with the few who are disposed voted friends of human freedom, Gronge Thome- to labor. I hope it is not so in every part of sos. When that auspicious day arrives, he may feel State, and that, in other places, we may find clear assured of a far different reception than once awaited heads and warm hearts.' him at the hands of five thousand gentlemen of property and standing."

Resolved, That in our devoted and eloquent brother, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, we recognize one whom for freedom. retrocession of that town to the State of Virginia: May his efforts be as successful, as his career thus far

zen, FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Whereas, though the present occasion is mainly set apart for the welcome and approval of living friends, yet it may not be deemed out of place to pretty clearly the position and feelings of this veneration. and the spire. in which he worked, live after him '; -NATHABLE P. ROGERS, whom we were once called moulded and ordained it, it has been a curse to the upon to welcome in your behalf, he too has gone ;— and more recently has left us, HESRY CHAPMAS, Esq. this city can never be forgotten; therefore,

nemory of these, our departed friends, and the friends of humanity.

At half past 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned having been greatly entertained and instructed by the interesting statements which they had heard .-Our prayers and blessings are with the friends of lib erty on the other side of the Atlantie.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN, Preside WILLIAS C. NELL, ROBERT MORRIS, Jr., EDWARD B. LAWTON,

HENRY CHAPMAN, ESQ. Died, on Monday, the 23d Nov., at his resider

The reception given to Mr. Buffun and as self, by the colored citizens of Beston, on Tong Chauncy Place, HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq. aged 75 years. Mr. Chapman was a native of Salem, and for a while, a schoolmate of the late Dr. Bowditch. The loss of his parents soon deprived him of the advantages of our public schools, and left him, while yet a child, to open his own way in the world,—a fate which has attended many of those whose charac-Pursuant to notice? a crowded andience convenes at the Belknap-street church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, 1846.

After a voluntary on the organ by Mr. Bowen, the meeting was called to order by Edward B. Lawton, and the following list of officers was unanimously appointed:—Rev. Samuel Snowden, President; John T. Hilton, Rev. John T. Raymond, Vice-Presidents; William C. Nell, Robert Morris, Jr., and Edward B. Lawton, Secretaries and Business Committee.

The throne of grace was fervently addressed by Rev. Samuel Snowden.

hausted, made him a successful merchant. UnWm. C. Nell, in behalf of the Committee, subsullied integrity,—sufficient praise for most men, and were unanimously adopted :- disadvantages of his early years, instead of harden Whereas, the safe return of our distinguished ing his heart into a useful selfishness, had given him Whereas, the safe return of our distinguished ing his heart into a useful semantics, has given and friend, the untiring advocate of universal humanity, the habit of cordial sympathy with those who were the habit of cordial sympathy with the habit of cordial sympathy with those who were the habit of cordial sympathy with the habit of cordial sympathy with the habit of cordial sympathy with the

preceded his arrival home, of his many battles with In his private relations, the charm of a gentle and the enemy, and of the signal victories he has achiev- unfailing courtesy, a rare patience under every trial, ed, we deeply regret that the most active opponents in the field were those whose home is in Republican, mounted all circumstances, made him a universal factoristian America, we are yet made glad by the fact vorite, yet without the sacrifice of individual opinion

against all oppression the aword of the Spirit;

And whereas, our duty to the cause of humanity welcome the Temperance Reformation. The young. and truth requires an approval of those, whose lives est never excelled him in willing sacrifice to its reare an embudiment of sound principles; therefore, quirements. He rose easily above the prejudices of Resolved, That the career of William Lloyd Gar-rison, both at home and abroad, demands our high-est admiration, our sincere gratitude; for his promises ence and means unreservedly to its service. Neither bloomed, and fruitful were the next. His course danger, moved him from his purpose. He and his has ever been as 'constant as the Northern Star, late son were almost the only, if not the only, mer of whose true, fixed and lasting quality, there is no cantile house in the country, which sacrificed a profitable Southern business to their deep conviction Resolved. That we bid him welcome home to our of the sin of slavery. It was left for one of the best affections-to the scene of his chosen labors; oldest of our merchants to set an example of rare in and may the cause so progress as never again to de-mand a separation.

Resolved, That in due appreciation of the emipent services rendered by his coadjutors here, during far sighted wisdom, those great principles, which, the sojourn of our friend Garrison abroad, we would buffeting now with popular dislike, must depend for here tender our tribute of thanks to all who have ultimate success on the devoted support of a few thus aided him, and would add, that the Liberator earnest and enlightened men. Self-made, enterpri and a devotion to principle as unyielding as Quincy cere religious purpose every new light on the path of duty, an old man, yet in the van of the world of Resolved, That we are proud on this occasion to extend the hand of welcome to our faithful friend and brother, James N. Burrus, whose long-tried those who have done honor to our city, coming time services at home, and recent labors abroad, entitle will cherish no name more dearly than his, as borne him to the lasting gratitude of every friend of man; by those who have been nobly faithful to unpopular and as an appropriate expression of our feelings, will trutk, and have well discharged, amid severe trial, a

good man, which we copy from the Boston Courier, Mr. Garrison was then introduced to the audience, that it would be only a repetition of words and ideas for us to attempt to add any thing more .- Ed. Lib.

WHERE STANDS MASSACHUSETTS

Those devoted and untiring advocates of emand tervals during his address. He gave a comprehensive sketch of his labors abroad—gratefully ac-knowledged the efficient aid given to his mission by George Thompson, Henry C. Wright, Frederick They ought to be received by acclamation, wherever Douglass, and many other devoted coadjutors—detailed the facts in regard to the disgraceful proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, on the subject of slavery—exposed the consciences slavery—exposed the conduct of the American dele-gates in that Alliance, and particularly reprobated ry.—By the following extract from a private letter the course pursued by the Rev. Dr. Cox—explained the position and action of the Free Church of Scotland, respecting American slavery—gave cheering assurances of the soundness of the public mind in Great Britain and Ireland, on this great question of the conduct to the conduct

Will you have the kindness to give notice in the egyric that had been bestowed upon him by Mr. Worcester on Friday and Saturday evenings of this Garrison, it was unnecessary to add any thing more. week, and on Sunday next, at the usual hours of On rising, Mr. Buffum was loudly applauded, and meeting? Also, that we will attend the quarterly cemed to be deeply affected by his reception. He meeting of the Worcester County North Society, at

and new world, especially as exemplified in the case two preceding evenings, but it was like attempting of Frederick Douglass. He spoke in grateful terms to thaw ice smid the eternal snows of the polar reof the kindness shown to him by our transatlantic gions. It is enough to chill one's blood only to step At the close of his remarks, the resolutions were while we rehearse the guilt and shame of our State which sits brooding on the features of our audience, ubmitted to the meeting, and adopted by acclama- and nation, and call upon them, by all that is good and great, to rise and vindicate their own and their The following resolutions were also submitted and country's liberty. Massachusetts, it seems to me, has fallen immensely since I left the State two years Resolved, That we rejoice in the antisipated visit ago. I cannot find that any thing is done, except

John Quincy Adams has written the following letter to a gentleman of Alexandria, in reference to the Quescy, Mass. Nov. 9th, 1846.

has been cheering.

Resolved, That the labors of Henry C. Wright, have no besitation say, that I hold the Act retroaction to many the Spartan band, commend him to pre-fragment to the Spartan band, commend him to pre-fragment to the State of Virginia as upconstitutional. to car fraternal regard. May he speedily fulfal his mission, and return to cheer his family and friends.

Resolved, That with high satisfaction, we here record our testimony to the persevering fidelity, at much cost and sacrifice, of our friend and fellow-citizen, Francis Jackson, Eso. President of the March and moments umbra. States—
Stat magne nominis umbra.

1 um, very respectfully, &c.
your obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

pause, and drop a tear to the memory of those so re-cently called from earth to heaven:—the venerable THOMAS CLARSON, who, having devoted sixty-one more than the shadow of a great name. Then, if it be years to the cause of emancipation, now sleeps in death. 'He has gone from among us; but his work, and the spin. in which he worked, live after him'; The Constitution!—from the hour that Slavery cause of human liberty, and used only for the most tyrannical and bloody purposes. Let Daniel Webwhose sacrifices in the darkest hour of the cause in ster, the greatest and meanest of his countrymen, his city can never be forgotten; therefore, exhaust his powers of culogy upon it, if he will: the Resolved, That we will gratefully cherish the effort will but render his character base and con temptible with posterity. What the people need is new government—a free government—no slavery no guaranties to men-stealers—' NO UNION WITH

> OUR EDITORIAL CHAIR. Though it was vacated y our able substitute as soon as we arrived from broad, we have not yet succeeded in getting into it, in consequence of the necessity of attending to other matters, which an absence of four months renders complex and multiform.

was deeply affecting to our feelings. was deeply attenting to our reeings. the whether the official proceedings, as given in the whether the published in the Edinburgh Wash Scottish Guardian, Dunder Warder, or the Christian (!) Witness !

Extract from a letter. SYRACESE, Nov. 26, 140. DEAR BROTHER :

Would that I could see your face, and give you person a hearty welcome home! But it as in ure to me to know you are at home-ass feet perils of the ocean. I have listened with periss of the oceans the second of your designs ings in England, Scotland and Ireland. I used that you cannot have labored in vais.

How timely each of your visits to Lagle been !- the last, if possible, even more the ceding. That Evangelical Alliance-what what a wicked piece of sectarianism and appearance what a wicked piece of sectarianism and appearance when the people are so easily duped by whiten itself evangelical, that it was necessary the mask, and expose the abominable this glad that you were there to do this wark; rejoiced my heart to see how nobly Frederick ass, George Thompson and Henry C. Wil rated with you.

The same thing is to be done in this cour must not allow this Evangelical Alliance to ed off upon our countrymen as a holy thing. It is a fact for a poet to celebrate, that y have been in England to attend the burnle

son, as you were of his co-worker Wilherson How well Br. Quincy has discharged hird editor pro tem. ! His reply to Gerrit Smith rable. How much we all need another is our faults, and expose to us our incoming

Dr. Palfrey's pamphlet breathes a noble contains much excellent thought and potent ment against slavery. But when he come for the Union, he appears weak, timid, com so at least.

Yours affectionately,

THE LONDON CHRISTIAN WITNESS On the first page are given two extraoring ticles from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Campiel. of the London Christian Witness, which i the part of their author, a highly disingent To the second, I had no opportunity to reply, embarking for Boston. In this country, it a none; nevertheless, the subject will not drap h

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture before this meritorious auto Monday evening last, by Charles Summer, B the 'Improvement of Time,' was listened to great pleasure and profit. The remainder course of lectures will be delivered in the Maria Chapel, Hall No. 1, instead of the Tremont

NON-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY The annual meeting of the New-Esgind Resistance Society will be held this week, (h. day and Friday,) in the Marlboro' Chapel, fid I, and not in the Tremont Chapel, as adn our last number.

THE SABBATH QUESTION. We have been leased with the manly spirit and vigore the Anti-Sabbatical Letter transmitted to our London correspondent, 'Edward Seam! we have printed it without abridgment on min page; and we commend it to the candid sonic all our readers.

Murder .- The New Orleans Picayone um murder of two slaves in the

Breaking up a Gang of Negross-Tes II Shot and two Wounded.—For some time paths zens of the Third Municipality have become a considerable gang of runaway segres in gregated in the swamp in the furbour Water where they lived upon what the coolean gregated in the swamp in the laboury his where they lived upon what they could gether at night by thieving and contribute their friends in the city. On Wedneshy's a party of ten or twelve gentlemen, some the Second and some in the Third Managahad lost slaves, determined to bresk up the They accordingly sallied forth, armed with pieces londed with buck shot, and readed taking of the neutron.

tation of the negroes.

There were about fifteen of them, mile male, and at the time they were surprised, the new act of eating supper. They were in ly summoned to surrender, but refused their heels, whereupon a volley was fre women. The rest escaped. The mea het a ber of muskets, but did not fire them. It women were brought up to towa the it is not known whether their wounds or not. One of the slaves who were h or not. One of the slaves who were this are property of Mr. Le Croix, of the Thirdwin ty, and another of Mr. Gomes, of Caste & S Municipality. One of the wounded wasne property of Mr. Hartier Andreaux, of the Municipality.

Vermont.—The Vermont Legislater of sine dis, on Tuesday, 3d. Before their new the House of Representatives passed reside claring that Vermont will not give her and admission of any new State to the Union. admission of any new State to the U

was not founded in any imperative set as may justify or excuse a Christian is sorting to arms, and that it has now me come an offensive war against a neighbolic." Mr. Wilmot, the member of Congress fr

Mr. Wilmot, the member of Conference avivania who moved the prohibition of six California, has been re-elected. A large meeting of his constituents approved in his. Wilmot was not the author of the dishibiting slavery; it was drawn up by hoff of Ohio, in the words of the Ordinaset and offered by Wilmot. Brinckerhoff is not seed of the ordinaset.

St. Juan de Ullon is said to be almost ble as Gibraltar. It has 204 guns mounted calibre, and 800 artillerists, chiefly French, lately added to the garrison. The English ing officer there declares that the whole for vy of England and the United States could a the

North Carolina Senators.—The election Geo. E. Badger, Whig, to supply the vacus sioned by the resignation of Senator Hayes been announced. Since then, the North Legislature have re-elected Hon. W. P. Mar the Senate, for six years from the 4th of Man when his present term will expire.

A census of Cincinnati was taken lat which it appears that city has now tants, and 2128 colored.

The brig Lincoln, of Deer Isle, was and the 26th utt. near Gay Head, cassing the a Richard Brown, Jr., William Adams, Senj. I dors and Bial S. Raynes, all of Deer Isle.

The Boston Atlas says, the House nor & Whigs 192; Democrats, 34; 5 Liberty, 1. and Caleb Cushing.

Liberty Party. The aggregate rote free State for the Liberty party Congresses date, is 9511.

The Abolition Vote.—The official tables of the Secretary of State, are very scath and give the Abolition vote at about it vote in 1844 was about 16,000. This is crease of nearly 4,000.—Albuny Errains

From thirty to forty hourse were recently rains, and ten persons wounded at St. Person by the explosion of a powder magazine of an incendiary, who designed to destry its town. He perished in the attempt.

Fifty tons of poultry came over the Bo Providence Railroad to Bosion on Salars from Rhode Island.

XLIX. ST. MAYEST CONVENTION IN NEW-REDPORD. neeably to public notice, a convention of the Buffom and my. of the anti-slavery cause in Bristol county ston, on Taxaday id in New-Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, lings. I doubt 14th and 15th, 1846. given in snother linburgh Witness,

and soin, sold to order in the Town Hall Bailey, who was appointed chairman pro A Committee, to nominate officers of the con tion, was appointed, consisting of Caroline Wes-Daniel Ricketson and John F. Emerson, who

ideal-Andrew Robeson; Vice President-John Bailey;

Nov. 26, 1846.

But it is a pleas

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e to England b

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MUEL J. MAY

AN WITNESS.

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New-England N

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We have been so

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Picayone ann

The mea had a not fire them. The was the same night,

rehibition of slav cetrel. A large a approved that ather of the claus the claus

rone mounted of in fly French, have The English count the whole floating distance ould not

-The election of

The election of upply the vacance Senator Haywood, hen, the North Can Hon. W. P. Mangum the 4th of March expire.

has now 62,600

Vice President John States, Win. P. Atkinson; Secretaries - Daniel Ricketson, Win. P. Atkinson; Business Committee - Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Ricketson, John F. Emerson, J. N. Buffum, ess, Wm. C. Coffin. The business committee retired, and reported the

ved, That the interests of the anti-slavery sin Bristol county demand the formation of a anty Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts A Society, and that the Convention do now proceed the organization of such a Society.

malion, a Committee of five was appointed by chair to draft a constitution, consisting of Ed-id Quincy, John F. Emerson, John Bailey, Lor-Monty, Nathaniel A. Borden. On motion by Bailey, Mary T. Congdon and Caroline Weaas were added to the Committee. After some remarks by Wm. A. White, of Watermen, and James N. Buffum, of Lynn, the meeting

ATTERIOON SESSION. Remarks by W. A. White and James N. Buffum Mr. Quincy, from the Committee, offered a premble and constitution, which were read and ac-

On motion of Mr. Quincy, a Committee of three John F. Emerson, Caroline Weston, and Daniel -was appointed to nominate officers, to hom John Bailey and N. A. Borden were after-

Loring Moody made some remarks, to show that Briggs was not obliged by the Constitution to ver Mr. Polk's requisition; and upon the coron and want of principle of the Whig party. Wm. A. White then offered the following resolu and made remarks upon the Mexican war and

lemived, That the present invasion of Mexico, by army, finds its only parallel in the attack of the are trader on the cabin of the poor African, both ing the same object—the enslavement of the coled race; that the government that commenced the rat, the members of Congress who voted supplies carry it on, and the people who have not put an ignant reto on the continued prosecution of the are all involved in the most high-handed act of stonal profligacy that has found place on the page hostery, since the partition of Poland by Russia, astria and Prussia.

Loring Moody offered the following resolution Resolved, That that only is Christianity, which umenizes with the example and teachings of hrist; and they only are members of his church, who are acting up to these principles; therefore, Resolved, That in exposing and denouncing the ro-slavery American church, we are not warring no the church of Christ, but laboring to unk one of its worst enemies.

The committee then reported a list of officers for he Society, which was accepted :-OFFICERS OF THE BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERS

President Andrew Robeson Vice Presidents-John Bailey, John F. Emerson. James M. Aldrich, Earl Sampson, Benjamin B. Sisson, William Howland,

Corresponding Secretary-William P. Atkinson. Recording Secretary-William C. Coffin.

Resolved, That in the pro-slavery action of the vangelical Alliance, in London, we see a new roof of the desperate profligacy of the American Church and Clergy, and of their unprincipled deternination to sacrifice the simplest rights of humanity the altar of their selfish sectarianism.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe, that he object of the American clergymen who went up that Alliance, was mainly to mislead and stultify the public mind of Great Britain on the subject of American slavery, and to cover up their own wick. edness, by involving their British brethren in one common guilt.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest pleasure. he formation of the ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE in Lonon; believing that it will be an instrumentality of righty efficiency in the faithful and able hands which med and conduct it; and that we would urge upon all abolitionists to evince their sense of its alue, by joining it themselves.

Resolved, That we have witnessed the course of t beloved friend, WM. LEOVD GARRISON, duringhe late visit to the British Islands, with the most relife satisfaction, and that we anticipate the happiest rsults from the ability and fidelity with which he has performed the duties of his mission; and that re shall welcome his safe return to his important past at home, with the highest pleasure.

Resolved, That we also highly honor and applaud the conduct of our faithful and untiring friends, Gionge THOMPSON, HENRY C. WRIGHT, and FREDsuck Dorotass, during their arduous warfare with the Evangelical Alliance, the Free Kirk of Scotland, the whatever other forms the pro-slavery spirit may have assumed on the other side of the Atlantic.

Resolved, That in the death of THOMAS

as the Union of these States forms an unbroken chain, it seems, though it is fast manifesting itself now EVENING SESSION.

The above resolutions were read, and the meeting lowed by Wm. A. White of Watertown. James N. Buffum stated a few facts; after which.

Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting at some length, on the inconsistency and wickedness of the Whig party. Adjourned to 10 o'clock, at Liberty Hall.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting opened with prayer, by Mr. Carter. Loring Moody addressed the meeting at some length, and was followed by Parker Pillsbury, in an address of great power and eloquence.

After singing, the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolutions presented by the committee eed, and the meeting addressed by Edmund Quincy. Joseph Anthony, of Providence, made some renarks concerning the temperance movement in that

Addresses were then made by J. N. Buffum, Wm. A. White, and Parker Pillsbury, and the meeting

EVENING SESSION. Singing by the choir.

Addresses were made by Loring Moody, Quincy, Buffum, White and Pillsbury, and the meeting ad-WM C. COFFIN, Recording Secretary.

New Bedford, Nov. 21, 1846.

PEACE AND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

the editor of the Providence Journal, of the 19th inst. There are, at present, eleven of these Divisions. with a special request for its insertion in your paper, The 9th Division of this Union has opened its under the head or Refuge of Oppression.'* meetings of which he speaks were held on three con-becutive days and evenings, and were better attended than usual, although the streets were very mud- the benefits of the trading department to those who dy, and there was almost a continual drizzling rain are too poor, or who are otherwise unable to bethroughout. The spacious Mechanic's Hall was well come constitutional members; and also to widows filled in the afternoons, and crowded in the evenings. provided such persons neither use nor sell intoxicatthe anti-slavery meeting commenced on the 11th, ing liquors as a beverage. The Division is discussand adjourned over to the 13th, on account of the ing the question of extending the same benefits to Peace Convention, which was held in the same the families of even those who are not temperate, Hall on the 12th. This course was adopted, be- provided they can do so without encouraging in lieving it would best promote both objects, and I be- temperance. They also propose to the several

all the notice which has been taken of these meetings, which is open every day from 8 o'clock, A. M. till except a short and somewhat candid article which 9, P. M. appeared in a penny paper, on a part of the first All persons not members of this Union must day's proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society. come with a proper order, when they wish to make Though the Peace Convention was advertised a purchases. D. S. GRANDIN. Though the Peace Convention was advertised a purchases. week in three papers, not a line appeared, calling the attention of the public to the meeting, or any thing after, by those who control these papers; while in behalf of every contemptible jugglery, dan-MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The loss of this magnifecent steamer is confirmed, and we have to perform the melancholy duty of recording the loss of many valuable lives, including the friends of Peace, or of those convened to consider the subject of chattelized humanity, is, too small and contemptible an affair for them to employ their pens about, except in the way of ridicule, or of throwing obstacles in the way of ridicule, or of throwing obstacles in the way of these reforms!

The article I send you will speak for itself, and will show pretty conclusively of what is the writer's composition,—head and heart. You will probably receive an account of the Anti Slavery meeting; and the report of the Peace Convention will appear in the Christian Citizen.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The loss of this magnifecent steamer is confirmed, and we have to perform the melancholy duty of recording the loss of many valuable lives, including that of Captain Dustan.

The passengers for the Atlantic left Boston at half past five o'clock on Weducaday afternoon, and reached Allyn's Point at half past eleven, P. M.

The Atlantic left New London for New York between twelve and one o clock on Thursday morning, and when about nine miles outside the light house, the steam pipe ranning into the steam chimney bursted, rendering the engine entirely useless.

The steamer was immediately anchored, and happily remained fast throughout that dark and stormy night; and when daylight broke, she was still abreast of the New London light, but gradually nearing the shore.

Recording Secretary—William C. Coffin.
Trassurer—Joseph Ricketson.
Counsellors—George M. Bunker, Nathaniel A.
Barden, Anna M. Bailey, Solomon Peneton, Mary T.
Conglon, Daniel Ricketson, Caroline Weston.
The Convention then resolved itself into the Bristel County Anti-Starry Society.
Educad Quincy, from the business committee, effect the following resolutions, and supported the in some remarks; after which, the Society admend.
Resolved, That we continue to see in the American Church, the great Bulwark of American Slavery; convicted, alike by its action and its inaction, of a death-like indifference to the alsery which it is working to the slave, and itse main great and rain which it is bringing upon the nominally tain war, &c.; nevertheless, it received its due share through the reason of the New London light, but gradually nearing the shore.
The Convention will appear in the Christian Citizen.
The Qurestion sent from the R. I. Peace Society of the New London light, but gradually nearing the shore.
The Convention, for consideration, and two resolutions, as matter for discussion. Fourteen persons took part in the discussion, six of them clergymen, (two only of this city,) and three of these were Freewill Baptists. The sentiment, "All war contrary to Christianity, was sustained throughout; not a man opened his unamangeable, superadded to the anguish of the steamer in a perfect hurricane, rendering her can be able to learn the character of the debates. The last one seemed rather obnoxious to more or less minds, as was manifested by a peculiar sensitiveness in the first part of the New London light, but gradually nearing the shore.

To case her, the steam pipe, were the shore.
The convention, as matter for deserve resolution, as matter for discussion, of the convention, as matter for discussion, of the convention, as matter for discussion, of the convention, as matter for deserved the vind resolution as the probability of the shore.

The Convention the R. I. Peace Society

To case her, the New London light, but grad tain war, &c.; nevertheless, it received its due share

tional Patriotism, that separates men into numerous dead body.

James M. Dobbs, first engineer, was picked up contending factions; and in the popular religion, that divided its adherents into a multitude of hostile sects and parties, whose business has been to war stored, but remains blind up to this time. upon each other, and often with weapons of death worshipping the God of love as a God of battles and of hate, going as chaplains with armies and navies, beptizing military banners, consecrating carnage and bloodshed, and sanctifying slaughter and wholesale murder, we recognize the greatest, if not the following obstacles to the spread and prevalence of universal peace.

To every passenger was given one or as many life-preservers as he might choose to take, and they were the means of saving many lives. By direction of Capt. Dustan, planks were also strongly lashed together, and assigned to the passengers. Capt. Vangelt, of the Mohegan, and Capt. Williams, of the Cicopatra, furnished every assistance that lay in their power, to the necessities of the sufferers. Mr. Tarbox of Norwich, also lavished his hospitality upon every sufferer that he met.

CLARRON, the world has lost one of its greatest basistances; and in the remembrance of his long basistances; and in the remembrance of his long basistances; and in the remembrance of his long basistances; and in the cause of humanity, our minds are filed with veneration for his character.

Resulted, That while we rejoice in the deliverance of the lare, George Kirk, by the efforts of the abolitishin in New York, through the righteous decays of the courts of law, we feel all the deeper lane that our own metropolis should have been dispersed by the sidnapping of a free man, by a Boston casting and his owner, a crime which has excited no importantic indignation in the public mind, as in form the parson of the parasis, broad-phylisetery holineas—used a proposable to eaver it up.

Resolved, That the recent political campaign more along to our must of "NO UNION WITH SLAVE-BOLDERS," manuch as the leading party of Massis, manuch as the leading party of Massis and the save holder and oppressor.

Resolved, That the recent political campaign more along to our most of the parts in which I live, affect you have a cache that was assisted to read the course of law, which gave to those who did not attend the substitute of the part of the p

encompassing him on every side; but that we are men and the until lately, the boldness that enabled them to speak out their convictions. They enter-tained them, and they were held more generally than gation of the one, and the dissolution of the other, are indispensable to the freedom of the slave, and to the honor, prosperity and virtue of the whole country. case I refer to. Being, as you know, independent of the parson, I printed a letter," combating the pharaddressed by Edmund Quincy on the subjects of the isaic scruples; and the result was, that the coach American Church, Evangelical Alliance, &c.; fol- was established, and has run ever since. But the parson indulged me with a letter, calling me an 'in-fidel,' which means when coming from a priest, ' you think less of the craft than is consistent with our interest and influence, and therefore we must give you a bad name, or we shall have the example spread.'

However, they have shouted 'infidel' so often, that men are fast discovering it is mere sound, sig-nifying nothing, but that the party assailed is not a friend to Priesticuity; and the man now maintains his way onwards, if in other respects he is worthy Indeed, there are not a few men, who think a man is worthy in proportion to the raneor with which priests, as priests, set upon him, and cry ' Wolf!'

If the day arrives when the priests speak well of you, it will be when you have succeeded in emancipating your brethren, or when you have receded from your standard. When they, as a body, shall speak well of you, the laity must look sharp EDWARD SEARCH.

* See our last page .- Ed. Lib.

WORKING-MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. BROTHER GARRISON : BOSTON, Nov 29, 1846.

The WORKING-MEN'S PROTECTIVE U-NION is the name of an institution, in which persons pursuing the various branches of industry have associated themselves together, for the purpose of securing the purchase of all kinds of provisions and other goods, for family use, at the importer's, producer's and manufacturer's prices. The composed of branches which are termed Divisions

The store at No. 3, Boylston Hall, and not only sells to lieve the friends are satisfied with their meetings.

I wish to state here, that the editorial now sent is ders for the poor whom they assist, upon their store,

From the Journal of Commerce LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT ATLANTIC.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE

throwing overboard 40 tons of coal and her heavy smoke pipes, and later in the day, he caused her to be cleared of the merchandize with which she was freighted to a great value.

Yours,
Providence, Nov. 20, 1846.
QUESTION AND RESOLUTIONS,
Before a Convention of the friends of Peace, at Providence, R. I. Nov. 12, 1846.
What are the present obstacles to the progress of Peace principles in this country
Presented by S. W. Wheele
Whereas, all war, in its spirit and practice, is a throwing overboard 40 tons of coal and her heavy smoke pipes, and later in the day, he caused her to be cleared of the merchandize with which she was freighted to a great value.
All Thursday night the gale continued to increase, and in despite of her anchors and heavy weights attached to cables, she continued to drift till two o'clock, Friday morning, and for two hours (from 2 till 4 o'clock) lay within a cable's length of the breakers, held by her auchors. At about half past 4, the stern touched on a ledge of rocks jutting out from Fisher's Island, and both cables instantaneously parted, and she broached to, lying broadside to the shore, in a heavy surf. She atruck with appalling violence, and in five minutes after, she went to pieces. In an mstant, nearly forty souls were ushered into eternity.

Presented by S. W. Wheele —

Whereas, all war, in its spirit and practice, is a violation of the principles of Christianity, as taught and exemplified by Jesus Christ and his immediate disciples; and whereas, a war of aggression and conqueat is peculiarly abhorrent to those beautiful principles of justice and love;—therefore,

Resolved, That the present war which this nation is waging against Mexico, being an aggression upon that feeble nation for conquest and our own aggrandizement, is peculiarly wicked and infamous, deserving the execration of all friends of man, and that it is recreancy to Freedom and Humanity to give it any countenance or support.

Presented by Parker Pillsbury:—

Resolved, That in the spirit of the so-called national Patriotism, that separates men into numerous

VICTIMS OF THE WRECE. We regret to say that

Mr. Burbank has been in public life for a number, years, and was a member of the last Legislature. All the bodies at New London, with one exception, had been claimed by friends.

Among the lost were two young gentlemen of Boston, Mr. Orlando I itts, Secretary of the Boylston Insurance Company, and Mr. French, of the Merchants' Office, both of whom were on their way to this city to apend Thanksgiving day with their friends.

We are told that the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, whose body was brought up yesterday, from the wreek, by the Mohrgan, disclosed his presentiments of the approaching disaster, shortly after the boat leaving Allyn's Point, by inflating and securing to his person

after a three years' croise in the U. S. ship Fal-mouth, and was on his way to Brunswick, N. J., the place of his residence. He has left a devoted wife Company, and is believed to be correct, or nearly so. We are indebted for it to the kindness of Captain J. H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Symes, Boston to New York, not found. probably found. body found. body found. saved. body found. not found. saved. not found. Van Wert. not found. Houghton, body found.

Solace, Kimball, Cassidy, Collamore, saved body recovered, not found, probably found, body recovered. Hirsch, French, Pitts, "Baldwin, " not found Mary Jordan, " " "
lady in berth No. 6, probaby the body at

wich, now waiting to be identifie.

Mr. Comstock, New London to Nw York, saved.
Lieut, Norton, "body found.

Mr. Address." Rogers, Norwich to saved. Brewster, Tarbox, Tinkham, " ot found.

DECK PASSENGERS. Wilson, Boston to New York, Putnam, " John Walton, " " msing. Mrs. John Walton, & 3 child'n, botes fo Jacob Walton (boy,) " savd. Robt. Vine, son-in-law to J. Walton, "

OFFICERS OF THE BOAT AND CRM. Captain Dustan, boo Michael Doughty, waiter, Mary Ann Hilton, stewardess, body four Mary Ann Sarah Johnson, di Sarah Rubey, di John Gleason, porter, do. body not found. Thomas Gibney, do. ner Kelly, deck hand, do. There are five bodies amongst those not positely

One man, on whom was found a L. C. handkereef. marked Archibald Austin.
One woman and a child, supposed to be from lem, Mass., on their way to New Jersey.
A Miss Smart, so supposed, said to belong to B.

A Mrs. , so supposed, as yet not know probably the lady passenger who was in Berth No. Ladies' Cabin.

One body of a man at Fisher's Island, so cut

Steamboat Collision-Twenty or Thirty Lives Lost enefits increased. and Twenty or Thirty Scalded.

reir recovery.

The Maria sunk to within about two feet of her partments of the Fair, and we carneatly commend bein floor within five minutes after the collision, to the liberality of the well-wishers of the cause, cabin floor within five minutes after the collision, drowning between twenty-five and thirty persons who were on the lower deck. It is thought that Capt. Dunnies was drowned, but it is not certainly known. The cabin passengers were all saved. known. The cabin passengers were all saved.

Disasters on the coast.—Capt. Rogers, of the steamer Portland, which left Eastport about noon on the 25th inst., thinks the steamer North America went ashore at Moose Peck harbor during the terrible gale of that day. One brig and seven schooners went ashore at Cranberry Island—four schooners and one sloop at Bass Harbor—one large schooner at Fox Island, and also one schooner at Deer Isle—names of t

Melancholy loss of life.—We learn by the Post that eleven Schooners, engaged in the mackerel fishery, belonging to Marbiehead, were lost in the great gale of Sept. 9th, with all on board. The number of timen and boys who were lost, was 65. Forty-three of the men were married, and no less than 151 children were made orphans by this calamidate.

An accident occurred on board the ship Wyoming on her passage to Liverpool, by taking a lea lurch and breaking her mat, by which a dozen men were thrown from the main yerd as though they had been shot. Five field on deck, six were drowned, and of those which fell on deck, six were disabled by broken bones and other injuries from labor. But ten effective men were left to work the ship.

In fact, country produce, of every descriptions are of a ready sale, at the highest prices.

Hungues, fowls, (especially the latter for the prepon of salad,) with oysters, ice-creams, &c. will, hoped, be as liberally contributed as they broken bones and other injuries from labor. But ten effective men were left to work the ship.

THIRTHENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

FANEUIL HALL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The eighth number of this excellent Annual, which as been perhaps the most gainful operation in conection with the Fair, is to be published on the first ning. It is in contemplation to publish a larger only half the sum requisite has been subscribed, owear's operations. But as the publicati good a claim on all who wish to swell the receipts of the Fair, as well as on all who have seen how ef fectual a medium of union it is between differen parts of the world in the same great cause, and ho valuable an auxiliary in promoting that cause in quarters where greater instrumentalities are of less avail, it is not doubted that the statement of the im sediate need of funds, will ensure a pecuniary re

TO FRIENDS HAVING IT IN THEIR POWER TO MAKE DONATIONS OF AMERICAN

Twenty pieces of this material are needs reparations, decorations, &c.; which, after having erved this purpose, will either be wrought up and old at the charity-table of next year's Bazzar, or disposed of at the close of this, as shall be found adrisable. Those friends who have a desire at once to aid the cause, and to see what a well-executed plan can effect in beautifying Faneuil Hall, are entreated to unite in supplying this want of the occasion.

CHARITY TABLE.

Ladies in the practice of supplying the destitute with plain Clothing at the season of Christmas and New Year, are informed that it is intended to have a Table at what they may furnish themselves with garments suited to their purpose.

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN-TERESTED IN THE CAUSE,

Are earnestly entreated to help this work of Christianity, by promoting the formation of social circles in their respected parishes, to prepare in each, a Table for the Baznar; as it is the experience of ministers who have hitherto done so, that the way has thus been open for a successful Anti-Slavery through the more powerful instrumentalities of the pulpit and the lecture-room.

ARTISTS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Have it in their power to do much for the cause, by ontributions of materials to be worked up, or specinens of their skill, industry and genius.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. May this year be expected of a very much greater interest of our English Contributors has been greatly stimulated, and their number increased, by the for mation of THE ANTI SLAVERY LEAGUE, which is Auxiliary to the American A. S. Society. Exquisite Drawings, Paintings, Works of Art of various kinds, Autographs, Curiosities, Articles of ladies' and children's Dress, and, in fine, specimens of the rare and beautiful in every species of manufacture, particularly those of Landon and Paris, invite the attention of the city and surrounding country.-Persons who do not visit the Bazaar on the opening day, early, (doors open at ten o'clock, A. M.,) will probably lose the opportunity of inspecting the most beautiful objects, as all such are eagerly sought for, and it is our rule not to retain articles on the tables for exhibition, after they have been pur

Elegant writing-materials will be for sale a the book table, on the right of the platform, where the drawings will also be found.

Tr No articles are received on commission, and therefore those desirous of aiding the cause, as well as of benefiting themselves by seizing an unequalled opportunity for selecting elegant articles, need not hesitate to make large purchases.

In aid of the Fair were set on foot last year in pieces that he could not be identified.

Part of a body, from the waist to the neck, amany places, at the suggestion of the Bazaar Gazmangled that it cannot be identified. Also severated: It is in that it cannot be identified. Also severated that suggestion will be still more parts of bodies, such as arma, hands, legs, feet, &c. generally received Let them also be readinglying in different parts of the Island. ons of festivity, and means of social improvement From the N. O. Picayune Extra, Nov. 22. Their numbers may thus be multiplied and their

THE EVENINGS OF THE FAIR.

THE EVENINGS OF THE FAIR.

The Sultana, Capt. Tufts, which arrived this moraing from Vicksburgh, brings the particulars of a terrible steamboat accident which occurred on the 21st inst., about seven miles below Natches, in the bend of the river, by which twenty or thirty lives were lost, and a great number of persons were severely scalded.

The Sultana, bound down the river, came in contact with the steamboat Maria, Capt. T. W. Dunnica, bound up, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, striking her just forward of the wheelhouse, and by the violence of the shock broke the connection pipe of the Maria, by which the chief clerk, the second engineer, and between twenty-five and thirty deck hands and deck passengers were scalded, many of whom so severely, that there was no prospect of their recovery.

The Nome of these will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among dom it is hoped will be Garrison, Phillips, dom it is hoped will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among dom it is hoped will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among dom it is hoped will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among dom it is hoped will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among dom it is hoped will be made interesting by the ecches of cloquent advocates of the cause, among

this calam- contions, as nothing could be more welcome or sales In fact, country produce, of every descrip-

prepen of salad,) with oysters, ice-creams, &c. will, hoped, be as liberally contributed as they

broken bones and other injuries from labor. But ten effective men were left to work the ship.

The Powder Mill Explosion near Baltimore.—Five lives were lost by this explosion—four white men and one colored. Their names are James Bush, Francis Woodward, William Brandon, a German named Canoot, and a colored man named Neilson Winger. They were literally blown to atome.

The concussion in the neighborhood was very great. A number of houses at considerable distance were partially shaken down by the shock, among which were the dwellings of Capt. Purviance and Samuel Barnes, Eq. A small negro but some 300 yards off was set on fire. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

The Pittsburgh Accident.—By the bursting of the boiler noticed yesterday, the following were the injuries received:—Mr. Holland—head and next gone. Mr. McClory—back part of head taken away, leaving the face, but eyes wanting. Mr. Wilson—a wound on the head and leg, and scalded so verely across the breast. His case is doubtful. Wintlement of the work on the head and leg, and scalded so went occasion, as the distance at which wound on the head. Jones, a boy about 15 years of age,—a wound on the head; e-anium not injured.

N. It has been thought best to expend no toxy for the Fair, but to rely on the contribution the rail to rely on the contribution of the head in the state.

N. It has been thought best to expend no toxy for the Fair, but to rely on the contribution that their power to give them include the head olls' furniture, games, tin and powers, Dutch have who have it in their power to give them include them include them include them include them include them include the middles and best to expend no the head in the state.

N. It has been thought best to expend no toxy for the Fair, but to rely on the contribution that their power to give them include them included them included

DIED—In this city, of pulmonary consumption, Nov. 25, at the residence of his father, Mr. John Willey, youngest son of Mr. Ephraim and Mrs. Folly Walley, aged 24 years. By this sad stroke of mortality, a kind-hearted and dutiful son, an affectionate and loving brother, has been torn from the embrace of a family, warmly attached to all its members. Doubly has he endeared himself to his serviving relatives, by the gentle resignation with which he submitted to his long and painful sickness, and death, this remains were carried to Stoneham,—the town of his nativity,—for interment, where a large circle of friends and acquaintances followed his remains to the 'narrow house appointed for all.' A deep sympathy was manifested for the bereaved family by all who knew him.

N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will take place in this city on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th days of Decem-ber next. This meeting, which has been postponed till the return of Mr. Garrison, it is hoped will call together all who value the principles of this right-cous cause. It will be held in the Marlboro' chapel, Hall No. 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES

Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster are now on an anti-alavery tour through this State, and will lecture in WORCESTER on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th. The meeting on Sunday will commence at the usual hours of meeting. The friends in Worzester are urged to make every effort to get out large audiences.

LORING MOODY,

General Agent Mass. A.

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING A great meeting of the friends of freedom will be held in Salem on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, in the Mechanic Hall, to welcome Mr. Garrison on his return from England.

The meeting will be addressed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and James N. Buffuin. All are most cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

The third Lecture before the Adelphic Union Library Association will be delivered by S. P. AN. DREWS, Esq., of Boston, on Monday evening, Dec. 9th, at the Maribero' Chapel, Hall number 1, on the subject of 'Phonotopy.' During the season they expect some of the most distinguished gentlemen to lecture before them, whose merits are well known to the literary public. Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill, B. H. Green's bookstore, 124 Washington-st., and from the following gentlemen: T. H. Ringgold, J. S. Jacobs, A. G. Howard, Robt. Morris, Jr., B. Weeden, E. B. Lawton, Lecture Committee.

Lecture to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

N. B. The A. U. L. A. have changed their lecture evening from Tuesday to Monday.

The Young Men's Literary Society will give an Elecutionary Exhibition at the Belknap St. Church, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 9th. Tickets 12 1-2 cts., to be obtained from the members and at the door.

I. H. SNOWDEN, Pres.

W. T. RAYMOND, See'y.

NOTICE.

The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. North Division A. S. Society, will be held in Hubbardston on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of December next.

Again we invite the friends of Freedom to meet us.

Again we invite the friends of Freedom to meet us at the above named place and time,—that we cheer and encourage one another in the great work of bringing salvation to the Slave,—that we may hear his advocates—contemplate his wrongs—be made to see and feel our own responsibilities, and that we may address ourselves anew to the labor of love.—Come, friends of humanity, whether Whigs, Democrats or Liberty Party, we may find something to do,—the slave is yet in his chains, and we are in guilty copartnership with his oppressor. Our skirts should be rid of the foul stain. Come, and give us your minds. Come, mothers, wives, sisters, daughters; in your hearts is the home of benevolence,—your sisters in slavery look to you for help: shall they look in vain? Surely they will not.

Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, and Loring Moody, will be present to aid in the discussions.

T. R. LOCKE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S MEETING!

The Lecture before the People's Meeting on SUN-AY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 339 Washington. street, will be delivered by Mr. Charles Steams. Subject—The Rightfulness of Human Government. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE

Charles Spear will deliver a sermon in the Unita-rian Church in Grafton, in the afternoon of Sunday next, on the duty of society toward Discharged Convicts. Should the friends think proper, they will also appoint a meeting in the town-house in the

A meeting of the Society for Discharged Con-victs will be held at Dr. Channing's, at 7 o'clock, next Tuesday evening. Refreshments gratis at 9

evening.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ADVICE Da. C. F. HOFFENDAHL & Dr. DAVID-THAYER have opened a Medical and Surgical Infirmary, at their Rooms at Boylston Hall, (over Boylston Market,) where they will give gratuitous advice to the poor, on Thursdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

The invitation thus given to the poor of this city, by the worthy medical gentlemen, whose names are attached to this advertisement, is indicative of a generous and sympathetic spirit, and we have no doubt will be very gratefully accepted, and with great benefit to the afflicted applicants.]-Ed. Lib.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said count on Monday, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

W HEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of HENRY CHAPMAN, late of said Boston, merchant, deceased, has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Mary G. Chapman, Maris W. Chapman, and Wendell Phillips, the Executors therein named.

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Boston, an Monday, the twenty-first day of December next, at mine o'clock, before moon, by publishing this order three weeks successions. ty-inst day of December next, at nine o'clock, before-noon, by publishing this order three weeks succes-sively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate-thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate:

A frue copy : Attest, H. M. Willis, Reg. 3sw.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

D & GRANDIN, M. D., Dentist, invites all D who wish to have teeth extracted without PAIN, to call at 16 Summer-street. The sense of pain is suspended for a few minutes by the use of a sedative application.

All other Operations are performed as usual, such as inserting Artificial Teeth, with or without Gums,

BOOKS. BOOKS.

BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale, Mr.
Parker's Sermon of War,
Ditto Sermon of the Perishing Classes,
Cornerative of Frederick Douglass,
Ditto of Jonathan Walker,
Ditto of Lewis and Milton Clarke,
Archy Moore,
Suppoper's Work on the Unconstitution

Archy Moore,
Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality of
Slavery,
Ditto Work on Poverty—its illegal causes and legal cure,
Dr. Alcott's Water Cure for Debalitated Young

Men.
Anti-Slavery Almanacke and Liberty Almanacke for 1847.
Mr. Prince's new Work on the authenticity of the Scriptures, being Lectures of the origin of the various writings of the Bible,

Also, a general assortment of Anti-Slavery, Phre-nelogical and other Books of a Reformatory cha-racter.

Dec. 4.

ees were recently ded at St. Pierre, er magazine—the

re very nearly con-e at about 12,000. 5,000. This shows cony Evening Jour

The following encouraging lines were sent to me in England, from an unknown source. It may gratify their author to see them in print, and they serve to indicate the interest that was felt in my mission, in the 'old world.'

TO W- L- G-Farewell! mine eyes have seen, mine ears have

heard. And my glad heart hath drunk in many a word Of Christian love and holy truth from thee, And deep abhorrence of all slavery. Go forth, and heaven speed thee o'er the wave. And holy angels guard a soul so brave :-One who can scorn e'en scorn, reject all praise Despise all power, save God's, that he may raise His crushed and trampled brethren; set them free, And give a deep, death-blow to tyranny.

Who is the Hero now? Not he who rides O'er fields of blood, and Mercy's voice derides. Chains down the body, bids the mind be still, Petters the spirit's range by ignorance, Lest mind should break its bonds, and cast them

Not he who closes God's most hely word, Lest his own condemnation should be heard-Not he who daily tills his native soil By the poor negro's unrequited toil; Who sees his corn and cotton round him rise, Watered by negro tears, and fanned by sighs. Not he who seeks but power and might to gain, Herdless alike of ignorance or pain; Who, but to gain his dark, ambitious views, All virtue, gentleness and truth eschews. Their time is passed—the veil is off our eyes-These are the creatures which we now despise Yes, God be praised, their reign for aye is o'er, And man will worship warrior gods no more Who is the Hero now? 'Tis he who stands Alone 'midst crowds, alone in foreign lands, And raises his bold voice, and bids us see The awful wickedness of slavery
In a proud land that beasts of liberty! Tis he who claims the wide world as his own-The bound his brethren, wheresoe'er he roam-Christ as his Master ; treads the path he trod, And owns no law but the commands of God. Farewell! Brave hearts their blessings on the

shower; May no storm threaten, and no fempest lower; But smooth and calm may the old ocean be, As thine own soul, and bare thee safe and free, Again to preach of truth, and glorious liberty. God speed thy course! I know thou wilt not yield Unior thy banner, raise thy battle cry, And shout to nations round of liberty. Stay not thy hand, nor hush thy potent voice, Until the broken-hearted stave rejoice; Till Christian truth in Christian lands is taught, And life's stern werfare hath been nobly fought.

> For the Liberator. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

MR. EDITOR: The following lines, which I transcribe from the Ipswich ' Phono Press,' a l'honographic Journal, and written by an English ledy for FEDERICE DOUG-LASS, if you see fit to republish, I would commend to the particular attention of John H. Pranson, the New-England kidnapper. Pretably this lady was not aware that New-England contained such a act aware that New-England control lines.

thing, when she penned these beautiful lines.

J. H.

I'll be free! I'll be free! and none shall confine, With fetters and chains, this free heart of mine; From my youth I have learned on my God to rely, And, despite my oppressor, gain freedom or die.

Though my back is all torn by the merciless rod, Yet firm is my trost in the right arm of God; In his strength I'll go forth, and forever will be Mong the hills of the North, where the bondman

Let me go, let me go, to the land of the brave, Where the shackles must fall from the limbs of the slave; Where Freedom's proud eagle screams wild through

the sky,

And the sweet mountain birds in glad notes reply. I'll fly to New-England, where the fugitive finds

A home mid her mountains and deep forest winds; And her hill-tops shall ring with the wrongs done to Till responsive they sing, 'Let the bondman go free!'

New-England! New-England! thrice blessed and The poor hunted slave finds a shelter in thee;

Where should blood-thirsty hounds ever dare on his

At thy strong voice, New-England, the monsters fall Go back, then, ye blood-hounds, that howl on my

in the land of New-England, I'm free from your wrath: And the sons of the Pilgrims my deep scars shall

Till they cry with one voice, Let the bondman go

Great God! hasten on the glad jubilee, When our brethren in bonds shall arise and be free, And our blotted escutcheon be washed from its stains, Now the searn of the world, with three millions in

O, then shail Columbia's bright flag be unfurled, The glery of freemen, the pride of the world; While earth's struggling millions point hither in glee, To the land of New England, the home of the free.

HAPPINESS

True happiness bas no localities; No tones provincial, no preuliar garb; Where duty goes, she goes; with justice goes And goes with meekness, charity and love. Where'er a tear is dried, a wounded heart Bound up, a bruised spirit with the dew Of sympathy anointed, or a pang Of honest suffering sooth'd, or injure Repented of, as oft by love forgiven; Where'er an evil passion is subdued, Or virtue's feeble embers found; where 'er A sin is heartily abjured and left-There is a high and lofty place, a spot Of sacred light, a most religious fane, Where happiness descending sits and smiles.

SONNET.

Forth from his drear abode in realms of night, The Prince of Darkness ventures into day, And through the earth once more pursues his way, Colling it his, and claiming as his right The diadem of universal might.

But how he's changed since last it own'd his away No sword or fuggot, now, his hands display. He seems an angel, clothed in robes of light, And by his soft address, and softer smiles, Bewitches thousands to embrace his cause But God shall rise, and disappoint his wiles, And magnify his own all-righteons laws. S son shall the tyrant close his boastful reign, And leave his iron sceptre for his chain. E. F. Rvenze.

REFORMATORY.

REFORMATORY.

SUIDAY TRAVELLING TO HORNEY.

A VITTE

TO THE REV. B. BURGESS,

Reter of Upper Chelses.

HORNEY, November, 1843.

Say you have presumed to speak for a whole edition of the project of the design project of the deficulty going to their Church, teel justified in visating for myself.

You cannot be entitled to the praise of humility, who, without authority, have thought fit to speak for the winding and the project of the winding a disease of the results of the project of

more errors than other men; and that where they would be restrained by an advertance to the opinions and feelings of others, he, being babituated in levy, who demostrates,—

would be restrained by an advertance to the opinious and feelings of others, he, being babituated in the pulpit to deal with things ex cathedra, torgets himself, and deals with them, out of the pulpit to deal with things ex cathedra, torgets himself, and deals with them, out of the pulpit to deal with them, out of the pulpit in the same manner. His profession leads him to teach, but unfits him for practising humility.

Another reason is, that he is bound to a creed before he is ordained, and that creed is to him the text to which he is compelled to make the Eriptures the commendary. He has given bond for his faith, and his tithes are a standing retainer in favor of the obligation. His mird is under covenant not to run away from the prescribed shibboleth. When ordained a priest, his mind is cut out to a pattern, and no room is showed for the increase of his latth, or for fresh accessions of knowledge. This may not apply to you—you may be free, although you have subscribed the articles, and covenanted not to go beyond them whilst in the Church—you have not, I am willing to believe, seen remembered, that which your mind as must more covenate to sustain a particular creed, the minds of other men are under no such restriction; that their income and interests are not tied to particular propositions; and that it might happen that day did not see exil in enabling those in the smoky city, who feroe the your hand as the smoke vice.

In they levish Subbath did not extend to Christians.

2nd. 'That ne Jewish Subbath did not extend to Christians.'

And he the proceeds to place the p opriety of a fixed day fe worship upon its only true ground, its excelderty; and thus opens the question, whether you on his interfere to put down a carriage whic/carries nee to London to worship, or I to put down that which briggs you for the should be your Entert to put down the proceeds to place the p opriety of a fixed day fe worship upon its only true ground, its exceediery; and thus opens the question, whether you on his butters, and they ositions; and that it might happen that they did not see evil in enabling those in the spacky city, who live the works as well as the word of God, to reach green fields and fresh air;—you should not have forcotten, that some of us might love to see our children and triends, although they are unable to visit us in their own carriages, on the only day they have in this over-wrought country, to exchange the visits of affection and duty, or to seek health in pure air and sunny fields.

In the love which I am bound to suppose you have for Christian liberty, you should have remembered the possibility that there were Catholies and Dissenters, who, having no place of worship in this of inoculated it with Phartisees ind and the cure of souls in any village, he would have worship, as you do to offer your own or conduction of other men. But how poor persons, mall the cure of souls in any village, the would have objected to the worship, as you do to offer your own or conduction of other men. But how poor persons, mall the cure of souls in any village, the would have commendation to support, to advertise that her

worship, as you do to offer your own or conducteronmendation to support, to advertise that her that of other men. But how poor persons, multiple shall be closed on Sunday, except in cases of own carriages, are to do this in the winter, does not so readily appear, when you, the minister of sect, presume—for it really is great presumption.

We shall see yet further what Jesus thought of We shall see yet further what Jesus thought of we shall see yet further what Jesus mought of to interpose to put down the means by which the the bitter observance-men of his day, in the next incan get to their own places of worship, on the out day on which their other duties enable them to a large I shall cite.

In Luke we read—(c, xiii, y, 11,)—' And behold the property of the control of the co

fer it.

Remember that your own sect is a dissent Remember that your own sect is a dissent sect from the Catholies: and it is a niat er of a vel in these days of Episcopal tenderness to Catholic ritual and Church, that you, one of grandchildr, and so far have forgotten wants of the senior branch of your family, have forgotten also, that chaiming yourself to sent from them, there were others who had it has some right to dissent from the who had it has some right to dissent from the sent right to dissent r

sent from them, there were others who had the same right to dissent from you.

Those who contend first the rigid and bitter a servance of the Jewish Sabbath on another a necessarily imply a liceuse to be less than holys the remaining six days, and under the errone notion of greater strictness, they relax rather the strengthen the bonds of religious obligation. Christian, you cannot say that a man may do

The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou Christians, you cannot say that a man may do we on any day. In what executal, then, does not differ from another? They are equally of the creation, and in all things resemble each dryon must have His warrant for any distingly from another? They are equally of the creation, and in all things resemble each dryon must have His warrant for any distingly you cannot produce it.

You know that the Sabbaths or rests specific the Scriptures, both of the Old and Net estament, ser the Sabbaths of the Jews, Youndard act consistently with the tenching of the Grestament, are the Sabbaths of the Jews, Youndard the consistently with the tenching of the Grestament scriptures, if you went forth to prove that all the injunctions as to keeping holy: day, apply to the Jewish Sabbath—the seventh you are bound, as reverencing the Olds a web the New Testament, to keep holy the seventh you are bound, as reverencing the Olds as web the New Testament, to keep holy the seventh with the provided of the proper of the New Testament, to keep holy the seventh and to prevent, or thin one, are then this, hear in mird that on that then that then that do any work, thou, nor thy some than the do any work, thou, nor thy some than the continuation of the Sabbath and the proper of the Sabbath was assisted by the seventh and the proper of the Sabbath was based on the Sabbath was made for mea, and not man for it houst. This he said with reference to a day most vinely set parts (Joseph Control) the Sabbath day. That is to say, for the seventh that was made for mea, and not man for it houst. This he said with reference to a day most vinely set parts (Joseph Control) the Sabbath day. The houst and you therefore, I am hount propose, have read the Scriptures as though tought that many the service of the Jewish people.

Yet you interfere to set apart another a day most vinely set of their superstitions reverees be Sabbath day on the farm of the superstit day, as to which no such common propose, have read the Scriptur

was made for man, and not man for I bhath.'
This he said with reference to a day was divinely set apart by God for the especial reaction of the Jewish people.

Yet you interfere to set apart anothed a different day, as to which no such come as been given; and you therefore, I am boun appose, have read the Scriptures as though taught that man was made for the Subbat not the Subbat for man. Which shall we ve, the teaching and practice of the Pharis the express and plain declaration of the I give you credit for sincerity, and am with believe

that your acts and your opinions accord; but then it is impossible to get out of the difficulty of be-

To know that the Mosaic law is not binding upon thristians, that there is not a word in the Scriptures about keeping the first day of the week holy, shough there is much that we ought to reverence thou keeping every day holy.

I know that many laymen shrink from a contest upon scriptural subjects with clergynen, from a contest upon scriptural subjects with clergynen, from an apprehension that they are peculiarly well-informed upon those subjects. There is, however, no ground for this apprehension, as laymen would dispover, it they would examine the productions of the Clergy; still less is there ground to concede to clergy; still less is there ground to concede to clergy man travels beyond his pulpid, he committed nor errors than other men; and that where they would be restrained by a relativise to the followers and fishes—thus was re-established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means assert it was intended to be established in principle—I by no means asser

We shall see yet further what Jesus thought of

there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Wo man, thou art loosed from thine infirmity.

And he haid his hands on her; and immediate.

ly she was made straight, and glorified God.

And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day, and said unto the people. There are ix days in which men ought to work; in them, therefore, come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day.

hypocrite! doth not each one of you on the Sab-bath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead

Colossians, c. ii, v. 16. Moral Philosophy, Book 5, chap. 7.

ry, (e, ix, v. 13-16.)
This is just what the Pharisees of the present day to walk in the corn-fields on a Sunday Jesus did so on the Sabbath—a day admitted to have been consecrated to the Jesus; and rebuked the Pharisees consernted to the Jens; and rebuked the Pharisses of that they for a superstifious observance of it, even though it were consecrated; but the Pharisses of our day are so much worse than the sinners of old, that they change the day, and anathematise the people for not observing the altered time.

I now set before you, from the Acts of the Apostles, the only act of formal legislation to be found in the New Testament. It is recorded in the 15th chanter, and it is so completely condemnatory of danger of activity in those who was against Sun-

the New Testament. It is recorded in the 15th chapter, and it is so completely condemnatory of the Jewish tendencies of the modern Sabbaticals, and so conclusively disposes of the whole question upon the authority of the Apostles themselves, solom this question, that, with the elders, about this question, that, with the knowledge that the Scriptmes are in the hands of the 1 ity, the wonder is that Christian teachers should presume to say that the Apostles considered the Jewish Sabbath binding on Christians, or had set apart any other day as binding upon them instead.

And certain men which came down from Judea taught the brethren, and said, Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moass, we cannot be saved. When therefore Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with them, they determine I that Paul and Barnabas, and certain other of them, should go up to Jerusalem unto the Apostles and Elders, about this question.

And being brought on their way by the church, and a being brought on their way by the church, and many they determine I they have had of extending knowledge in a lation of the country are the most ignored the panel brought on their way by the church, and many they determine I they have have not entire the manner of the country are the most ignorant in the kingdom; yet they have more company to the proper clerical and magnisterial and the surface of activity in those who war against Sunday and so society, if the superabundary of a civity in those who war against Sunday and certails, and Sunday travelling were dispersed to give sound education, free from dogma, rected to give sound education, fre

agricultural parts of the country are the most ignorant in the kingdom; yet they have more computer they passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles; and they caused great joy unto all the brethren. And when they were come to Jerusalem, they were received of the Church, and of the Apostles and Elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them. But there rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying. That it was needful to circumise them, and command them to keep the law of Mosses. And the Apostles and Elders came together for to consider of this matter. And when there had been much disputing, Peter rose up, and said anto them, Men and berthren, ye know how that a good while ago, God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my nouth should hear the word of the Gespel, and believe. And God, which knoweth the learts, have them witness, given them the Holy Ghost, even as he did anto us; And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by auna. From there our fathers nor we were able to hear? But we believe that through the grace of the Lard Jesus Christ, we shall be saved, even as they. Then all the multifiede kept silence, and gave andience to Barmabas and Paul, declaring what miracles and the Gentiles, upon whom my name is colled, saint the Lord, who doeth all these things. Known my to God are all his works from the beginning of the world. Wherefore my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God: But that we write unto them, that they abstain from pollutions of idels, and from broad. For Moses of old time bath in every city them that preach him, being read in the Synagogues every Sablath day. Then pleased it the Apostles and Eiders, with the whole Church, to send chosen men of their own company to Autioch with Paul and Barmbas, namely, Judas surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among the surnamed Barsabas, and Silas and surnamed B Synagogues every Sabbath day. Then pleased it the Apostles and Eiders, with the whole Church, to send chosen men of their own company to Antioch with Paul and Barmbas, namely, Judas surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren: And they wrote letters by them and brethren send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria, and Cilicia: For sentich as we have heard, that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, Ye must be circumcised, and keep the late: To whom we gave its own explanation of the word 'holy.'

The language of the law shew this, for it gives its own explanation of the word 'holy.'

The essential words of the law are' Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; the remainder of the words and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by month. For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: that ye abstain from ments offered to idels, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which, if you keep you reelves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well. So when they were dismissed, they came to Antioch: and when they had gathered the multitude together, they delivered the epistle: which when they had read, they re-joiced for the consolation.'

I pray you to refute the Apostles, if you can, or

the epistle: which when they had read, they rejoiced for the consolation.'

If you read the commandment to keep the seventh day, and believe it obligatory on the first day
to produce higher authority on this subject.

You are aware how steadily and fully, Paul upposed himself to the attempt of the Judaising
Christians of his day, who sought to impose the
burthen of the Jewish law upon the Gentile converts. Hear what he says on the subject (Romans,
c. xiv, v. 1):

Him that is week in the Gentile read,
then that is week in the Gentile read,
of the week, it is impossible to justify rolling to
cook for and wait upon you on that day.

Try the question in which way we will, we
must come to the conclusion—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to be the seventh day, and believe it obligatory on the first day
to file week, it is impossible to justify rolling to
cook for and wait upon you on that day.

Try the question in which way we will, we
must come to the conclusion—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to do evil on any day—that it is not lawful
to be the conclusion and the command the command the command the command that the conclusion is not lawful
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to a supplied to the conclusion in the conclusion is not lawful
to a supplied to the conclusion in t

c. xiv, v. 1):

'Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. For one believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs. Let not him which eateth not, judge of him that eateth for God hath received hum. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standsth or falleth. Yea, he shall be holden up: for God is able to make him stand. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day able. Let every man be pully personnel. It is unscriptural; and the tartegardeth her day, regardeth it into the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it.'

To the Corinthians, in his first Letter and say.

speaks—

'Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but the keeping of the commandiate in the control of God,' To the Galatians, c. iv, v. 9, 10 11, he says—'After that ye have known God, or ather are known of God, how turn ye again to the ceak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye days, and months, and times, and years. I am afraid of tou, lest I have bestowed upon your labor in Office No. 5 Bridge atreet, second story.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Soliciter in Chancery,

FRANKLIS, PORTAGE Co., OHIO.

DRACTISES in the courts of Portage and adjoint out, lest I have bestowed upon your labor in Office No. 5 Bridge atreet, second story.

and say to the poor, Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool: are ye not then partial in yourselves?—'ye have despised the poor.'—James, c. it v. 1—6.

The poor are made to fear the power of the rich, not to confide in their justice. And those who important the property of the poor are made to fear the power of the rich, not to confide in their justice. And those who important the property of the prope

they exonerated Christianity of a weight which sunk it. It indolence or timidity had checked these exertions, or suppressed the fruit and publi-cations of these inquiries, is it too much to affirm, that infidelity would at this day have been univer-

professors, leading them to superstitions observan-ces, by which the substance of religion is sacri-ficed to forms and outward semblances. It would be well for society, if the superabun-dance of activity in those who war against Sun-day apple-stalls, and Sunday travelling were di-

normal in the kingdom; yet they have more com-pulsory Church—more clerical and magisterial benevolence to look after them—more game law and within treepass acts to be grateful for—more

sins Christ, we shall be saved, even as they. Then all the multifule kept silence, and gave audience to Barnahus and Paul, declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. And after they had held their peace, James answered, saying, Men and brethren, hearken unto me: Simeon hath declared how God at the syears who were govern of the name of the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of thema people for his name. And to this agree the words and only used that sacred name in their profine of the prophets; as it is written. After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: That the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and and the saked them who was Christ, they did not know, the Gentiles, upon whom my name is colled, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things. Known and lowersce in Somensershine.—At the quarter sessions held at Taunton last Monday, the Chaplain of the prison said that no less than 360 prisonal decree under his notice during the last

day, to the Lord he doth not regard it.'

To the Corinthians, in his first Letter and seventh chapter, and in the 19th verse, he thus speaks—

To the Corinthians, in his first Letter and seventh chapter, and in the 19th verse, he thus speaks—

**ALIND OUIDES, WHO S TRAINED AT A ONAT, AND SWALLOWED A CAMEL.'

W. H. A.

VOLUME XVI .- C. XLIX MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY
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Office, No. 266, opposite No. 307, Washington, corner of Jvon Place, Boston. COR the purpose of introducing man ms, for a limited time, as will not only give public generally an opportunity of testing it cal value of his theory, but will dire a me nity for the poorer classes, a heavement and the cipie is not only applicable to small care, more treth, but is peculiarly and especially to whole or half sets, where the alveolar ridge has become to whole or half sets, where the alveolar et a ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the sorbing of some parts more than others. In a cases, it will be readily seen by an examinating jaw, that carsed work in blocks, prepared set in a part of the case, is necessary, for restoring that has been removed by ascorption, and for brings the cherks and lips to their untural and when ness. The difficulties to be overeone in whe half sets, so far as the proper form is coasens thus followed by the mode, and it is not peak accomplish it so fully by any other means. In way the state of this ingeniou ly wrought block-works and of this ingeniou ly wrought block-works and support of the set of th edy the effects above referred to, that a way or unsuccessful in giving antifaction in their placen — especially in whole and half sets. Another data tage of carved work, and one of great importance is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth arounded in the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer paid will, as a matter of course, pass between the lead and the plate; and being retained there a low dry it being impossible to remove them, will arrangle become offensive and tein the breath. Another wantage of paramount impossible to paramount in the breath. become offensive and taint the breath. Another vantage of paramount importance which the carbon and the paramount importance which the carbon and the paramount exact manner of masticating fond; other whole work will prove a source of continuous and conveniences only known to those who have them. There are other advantages in this carbon that can only be understood and source. sist of whole and half sets; and a variety of each smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in case tion is to be overcome. They cannot fail to recading admiration from all who are pleased with close tations of nature, and would inspire a confidence their merits that the wearing of them would test

TERMS. Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms ville strictly observed for all cases of plate work, as a single touth to a whole set, viz: when a fixed is ish of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the content of the satisfaction of the person for whom they are made, the charge will simply the cost of the materiels used in their coarse tion, which will be less than one half the price and ly paid; and after wearing them six mouths, if se ly paid; and after wearing them six months, if potent satisfaction is not given, the teeth may be not turned, and the amount paid for them will be rinced. Old plate work that has been worn with and inconvenience, will be exchanged for new or uping a small difference. All other branches of hetistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleans, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extrating, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough as scientific manner, and on the following terms, wither thinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; to setting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$1; Ettasting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$1; Ettasting 25 cents. Examinations and advice guid. All operations warranted.

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